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COUNTY BOROUGH OF WALLASEY.



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND

School Medical Officer

FOR THE YEAR

1936.

RONALD B. BERRY, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.,

*Medical Officer of Health, Medical Superintendent
of the Corporation Infectious Diseases Hospital,
Administrative Tuberculosis Officer, School Medical
Officer, etc.*

WALLASEY:

WILLMER BROS. & Co., LTD., 47, BOROUGH ROAD.

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MEMBERS of the HEALTH COMMITTEE and SUB-COMMITTEES to NOVEMBER, 1936.

	Health Committee	Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Com- mittee	Sub-Com- mittee for the care of the Men- tally De- fective	Blind Persons Act Sub- Committee
The Mayor (Ald. F. H. THORNTON, J.P.)	<i>Ex-Officio</i>	<i>Ex-officio</i>	<i>Ex-officio</i>	<i>Ex-officio</i>
Ald. D. P. CHARLESWORTH J.P. (a) (b) (f)	<i>Chairman</i>	M	M	Chairman
Ald. Mrs. A. SIDDALL ..	<i>Vice-Chair- man</i>	Chairman	M	M
Ald. R. RAWLINSON, J.P. ..	M	—	Chairman	M
Coun. J. P. ASHTON	M	—	—	M
„ F. P. ATHERTON ...	M	M	—	—
„ Mrs. D. BARTON, J.P. ..	M	M	—	M
„ Mrs. E. BURDEN ..	M	M	—	—
„ P. G. DAVIES, J.P. (c) ..	—	—	M	M
„ W. H. MASEFIELD ..	M	M	—	—
„ G. W. RUSSELL (b) ..	M	—	—	M
„ H. SWAIN	M	—	—	—
„ L. E. THOMAS	M	—	—	—
„ A. B. TODD	M	M	M	—
„ J. H. WILKINSON ..	M	—	—	—
„ Mrs. A. WILLIAMS, B.A.	M	M	M	—
Miss E. AYERS, J.P.	—	—	M	—
Miss B. McKEON	—	—	M	—
Mr. J. H. MINES (d)	—	—	—	M
Mr. R. C. DIXON (e)	—	—	—	M

- (a) Represents the Health Committee on the Committee of the Liverpool Workshops for the Blind.
- (b) Represents the Health Committee on the Cheshire Joint Sanatorium Committee.
- (c) Represents the Education Committee on the Blind Persons Act Sub-Committee.
- (d) Represents the Liverpool Workshops for the Blind.
- (e) Represents the Wallasey Branch of the National League of the Blind.
- (f) Represents the Health Committee on the Liverpool Port Sanitary Authority.

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PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY.

*Medical Officer of Health, Administrative Tuberculosis Officer,
and School Medical Officer. §*

RONALD B. BERRY, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

*Deputy Medical Officer of Health, Assistant Child Welfare Medical Officer,
and Assistant School Medical Officer. §*

W. WRIGLEY STACEY, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

*Assistant Medical Officer of Health, Tuberculosis Officer,
and Venereal Diseases Officer. §*

FRANK CYRIL MORGAN, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officer and Resident Medical Officer, Mill Lane Hospital :

ISOBEL ORD KENNEDY, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Dental Surgeons :

C. JOINSON LUYA, L.D.S., and
W. A. HENDERSON, L.D.S.

Veterinary Officer and Chief Meat Inspector :

GEORGE TULLIS, M.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.M.

Chief Sanitary Inspector : §

**THOMAS NICHOLSON CLEATOR.

District Sanitary Inspectors :

**ALBERT HENRY ORMESHER (to September 23rd).

†**RALPH HENRY FRENCH,

**GEORGE A. OWEN.

†*HARRY JOHN SLEIGH.

*ERIC HARGREAVES.

*B. G. ASHCROFT (from October 1st).

*G. E. A. REYNOLDS (from October 1st).

Shops, etc., Inspector :

*RALPH LANGFORD BASCOMBE.

Detention officer :

GEORGE W. P. OWEN.

Health Visitors :

*§MISS ISABELLA BIRRELL (to September 8th).

*§MISS RUTH M. QUINTON.

§MISS CECILY HONOR RUDKIN.

§MISS JOSEPHINE SHANNON.

§MISS LOUISE VANCE, S.C.M., S.R.N.

MISS I. E. FOX (from October 1st).

MISS R. HOWARTH S.C.M., S.R.N. (from October 1st).

Inspectors of Midwives (Trained Nurses) :

§MISS B. HANSEN, S.C.M., S.R.N.

Tuberculosis Nurse :

§MISS ANNIE LEE GLASSEY (S.C.M. and Health Visitor's Certificate).

School Nurses :

(See School Inspection Report in Appendix)

Public Analyst (Part-time Officer) :

T. R. HODGSON, M.A.

Weights and Measures and Food and Drugs Inspectors :

JAMES TUDOR, Cert. Board of Trade.

J. W. PRICE, do.

*Home Teacher for the Blind :*MISS A. M. ARNOLD, Cert. College of Teachers of the Blind
(to July 31st).MISS M. MACARA, Cert. College of Teachers of the Blind
(from September 28th).*Administrative Assistant :*

JOHN McNALLY.

Clerks :

*FRANK ALDRED.

NORMAN SQUIRE.

WALTER RADCLIFFE.

MISS A. ALLISON.

MISS I. E. MACNAMARA.

MISS I. ELLIS.

MISS OLIVE M. DAWSON (Dispensary).

*Holds a Sanitary Inspector's Certificate.

**Holds a Meat Inspector's Certificate.

†Holds a Smoke Abatement Certificate.

Note.—Those to whose salary contribution is made under the Public Health Acts, or by Exchequer Block Grants, are marked §.PART-TIME MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS DISCHARGING DUTIES IN
CONNECTION WITH SPECIAL CLINICS.

PHŒBE A. INCE, M.D., M.B., Ch.B. (Ante-Natal).

T. HARTLEY MARTIN, M.B., Ch.B. (Orthopædics).

H. R. BICKERTON, M.A., M.B., Ch.B. (Eyes).

A. A. GEMMELL, M.A., M.D. (Gynaecological) Consulting Surgeon.

R. J. MARTIN, M.B., Ch.B. (Tonsils & Adenoids).

DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICERS UNDER POOR LAW ACTS.

W. BRUCE BRIGGS, M.A., M.B., Ch.B. (for No. 1 District).

I. K. HERMON, M.D., M.B., Ch.B., (for No. 2 District),

R. L. WYNNE, M.B., Ch.B. (for No. 3 District).

PUBLIC VACCINATORS.

W. BRUCE BRIGGS, M.A., M.B., Ch.B. (for North District).

NORMAN A. C. BEST, L.M.L.A.H., L.M. (for South District).

VACCINATION OFFICER.

WILLIAM M. JARDINE.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area in Acres, as ascertained by Ordnance Survey, January, 1932	5,908
Area in Acres, added on extension of Borough to include part of Saughall Massie as from April 1st, 1933 ^(included in) _{5,908}	602
River and Sea frontage	Slightly less than eight miles.
Census Population, April, 1931	97,626
Registrar-General's estimated population at middle of 1936 (including added portion of Saughall Massie) ...	95,860

Population :—

Census years : 1881—21,192 ; 1891—33,227 ; 1901—53,579

Do. 1911—78,504 ; 1921—90,809 ; 1931—97,626.

Registrar-General's Estimates for subsequent years :—

1932—97,110 ; 1933—97,600 ; 1934—97,000 ; 1935—96,600.

1936—95,860.

Inhabited houses at 31st December, 1936	26,011
Empty „ „ „ „	1,042
Rateable Value, 1935-1936	£846,306
„ „ 1936-1937	£847,825
Yield of a Penny Rate	£3,351

Live Births to December 31st (Registrar-General's adjusted figures)

	M	F	Totals
Legitimate ...	644	623	1,267
Illegitimate ...	22	30	52
	<hr/> 666	<hr/> 653	<hr/> 1,319

Birth-rate per 1,000 of estimated population of 95,860 ... 13.7

Still-births to December 31st—

	M	F	Totals
Legitimate ...	26	27	53
Illegitimate ...	1	3	4
	<hr/> 27	<hr/> 30	<hr/> 57

Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births 41.4

	M	F	Totals
Deaths to Dec. 31st (Registrar-General's adjusted figures)	636	607	1,243
Death-rate per 1,000 of estimated population of 95,860 ...			12.9
Uncertified Deaths :—10 ; Percentage of Deaths :—0.80			

Deaths from diseases and accidents of pregnancy and child-birth (Headings 29 and 30 of Registrar-General's Short List) :—

Puerperal Sepsis	2	Rate per 1000 live and still-births	1.45	} Total
Other puerperal causes—Nil.		do.	0.0	

Death-rate of Infants under ONE year of age :—

All infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	65.9
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	63.8		
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births...	...	...	115.3
Neo-Natal Rate per 1,000 births	...	...	30.3
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	11
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	5
Deaths from Diarrhoea (including Enteritis), under 1 year	5		
Under 2 years	...	...	—
Diarrhoea and Enteritis Mortality Rate under 1 year, per 1,000 live births	...	...	3.79
Zymotic Death-rate per 1,000 of population (excluding Diarrhoea)	...	...	0.30
Phthisis Death-rate per 1,000 of population			0.64
Respiratory Death-rate per 1,000 of population (excluding Phthisis)	...	...	1.09

Public Health Department,
June, 1937.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the
County Borough of Wallasey.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen.

I have pleasure in submitting my Annual Report for the year 1936, the third Report for which I have been responsible.

Though there was not much actual extension of the work of the Department during the year a considerable amount of preparatory work was done with a view to developments which will bear fruit during the present and succeeding years ; for example, the preliminary work prior to the commencement of the building of the new Maternity Hospital was completed. Building operations are in progress at the time of writing this Report. Again, the passing of the Midwives Act, 1936, involved a large amount of preparatory work in drawing up a scheme for the setting up of a Municipal Midwifery Service in the Borough.

A large amount of work was carried out under the Housing Act, 1935, but it was found possible to include the consolidated result of the overcrowding survey in the Report for that year.

Changes in the personnel of the staff occurred during the year, due to the retirement of Miss Isabella Birrell, Senior Health Visitor, on the 8th September, after a service of 33 years, and Mr. A. H. Ormesher, District Sanitary Inspector, who retired on the 23rd of the same month after 29 years service. The work of the Health Visitors having developed considerably of recent years it was found necessary to re-arrange the duties with a view to the co-ordination of their work with that of the School Nurses. Following Miss Birrell's retirement two Health Visitor-School Nurses were appointed,—Miss Ida Fox and Miss Rene Howarth, both of whom commenced duty on 1st October. Similarly owing to the additional work falling on the Department under the Housing and other Acts an additional Inspector was found to be necessary, Mr. Ormesher's vacant post and the additional post being filled by Mr. G. E. A. Reynolds and Mr. B. J. Ashcroft, also from the 1st October.

In my Report for 1935 I called attention to the fact that the Registrar General's estimated population figure (96,600) at the middle of the year showed a continuous decrease from the census figure (97,626) of 1931, despite the large amount of housing development that has taken place of recent years. His figure for the middle of 1936 (95,860) shows a still further fall—740 below the figure for 1935. The total estimated fall in population since 1931 is 1,766.

The birth rate for the year shows a slight increase, but it is to be regretted that the infant mortality rate shows a definite increase, due principally to two groups of disease, namely (1) Measles, Pneumonia and Enteritis ; (2) Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malforma-

tions and Marasmus. So far as the latter group is concerned, only proper Ante-Natal control can be expected to bring about material improvement.

There was a considerable fall in the incidence of Scarlet Fever, notifications (166) being the fewest since 1932, and a slight fall in Diphtheria, the incidence of which has been so persistent during the past three years. Immunisation against Diphtheria was developed considerably during the year.

Deaths from Cancer continue to form a considerable proportion of the total deaths from all causes, as will be seen from reference to the table on Page 24 of this Report.

The opening of the Child Welfare Centre in Princess Road in July, 1935, has more than justified itself during the past year, the use made of it by mothers and children in the Northern part of the town having continued to increase steadily. Negotiations were in progress towards the end of 1936 for the opening of a Centre in the neighbourhood of Wallasey Village, the use of the Parish Hall ultimately being secured for this purpose. The work was not, however, begun until the early part of the present year.

The scope of the Department's activities was extended during the year owing to the demand made on Local Authorities by the Home Office in regard to Air Raid Precautions, considerable work being thrown on the Department in connection with the medical aspect of such precautions. In conjunction with the British Red Cross Society, a course of First Aid lectures to Corporation employees was held during the autumn. Anti-air raid measures involve effective First Aid and De-contamination Posts for the whole of the Borough, adequate Hospital provision, and the organisation of an ambulance service.

I must draw attention to the fact that this is the last Annual Report with which Mr. McNally will be so intimately concerned. Mr. McNally has been in the Department for over 39 years and has seen the growth of the Public Health Department in Wallasey to what it is to-day. His intimate knowledge of the work in all its branches and local ramifications was of inestimable value to me when I took over my duties, three years ago, and the fruits of his years of experience have always been freely at my disposal. He will be sadly missed by all members of the department, who wish him well in his retirement.

I again wish to express my thanks to all members of the Staff for their co-operation and support throughout the year, and to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their patience and encouragement.

I am,
Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
RONALD B. BERRY,
Medical Officer of Health.

PHYSICAL FEATURES AND GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE DISTRICT.

The Borough of Wallasey is a part of the Wirral Peninsula, and itself forms a peninsula, bounded by the River Mersey on the East, the Irish Sea on the North, Wallasey and Birkenhead Docks on the South and South-west, with flat land on the West to the sea. The ground rises from the river and also from the land side towards the middle of the district, forming a kind of backbone North and South, reaching a height of 200 feet above the sea at New Brighton, affording splendid facilities for drainage East and West of this natural ridge. New red sandstone, at a variable depth, underlies all this district, with pockets of alluvium, drift clay, gravel marl and sand.

On the 1st April, 1928, the Borough was extended on the west side by the inclusion of the Parish of Moreton, which included the district known as Leasowe and part of the Parish of Bidston-cum-Ford. This added area is for the most part flat in character ranging in level from 10 feet to 50 feet above mean sea level, the lowest portions being protected from the sea in part by the Leasowe Embankment and in part by the sandhills. The area is intersected east and west by the River Birket, which drains from higher ground on the southern side and enters the Mersey via a culvert. Certain areas immediately adjoining the Birket are liable to flooding in times of heavy rain, but a scheme for the prevention of this flooding has been drawn up and will be put in hand on the satisfactory conclusion of negotiations now proceeding with other interested authorities.

As from the 1st of April, 1933, the boundaries were further extended by the inclusion of portions of Upton, Bidston and Saughall Massie (602 acres), the total acreage of the Borough now being 5,908 acres.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

The Borough is mainly a residential place, a large number of the inhabitants being engaged in business in Liverpool. Some large docks, forming part of the Port of Liverpool, are situated in the Borough.

There are also in the district extensive Lairages for imported cattle and sheep. For some little time past these have not been in actual use.

There is no occupation which would have any particular influence on the public health.

Wallasey is the location of the largest milling industry in Britain, but with the exception of these large flour mills and one or two manufacturing establishments, no industries of any moment employing any large number of men exist in the Borough.

LIST OF WARDS IN THE BOROUGH.

No. 1—New Brighton.	No. 9—Somerville.
2—Upper Brighton.	10—Poulton.
3—North Liscard.	11—Marlowe.
4—South Liscard.	12—St. Hilary.
5—North Egremont.	13—Warren.
6—South Egremont.	14—Wallasey.
7—North Seacombe.	15—Leasowe.
8—South Seacombe.	16—Moreton.
17—Saughall Massie.	

GRATUITOUS MEDICAL RELIEF.

VOLUNTARY HOSPITALS, DISPENSARIES, Etc.

There are two General Hospitals in the Borough—the Victoria Central Hospital and the Wallasey Cottage Hospital. There is also an Orthopædic Hospital—the Liverpool Open Air Hospital for Children—at the Leasowe end of the town. The first named is equipped with 165 beds (including 30 for children). The Cottage Hospital has 19 beds (4 for children), and the Leasowe Hospital 236 beds, 198 of which are for children, 38 being for adult females. This last named Hospital receives children from various parts of the country. Attached to the Victoria Central Hospital is an Out-Patients' Department for surgical cases only. The Cottage Hospital has no Out-patients' Department. Leasowe Children's Hospital has such a Department. An annual grant of £500 is made by the Corporation to the Victoria Central Hospital and of £50 to the Cottage Hospital. The Corporation has a number of beds at Leasowe Hospital on terms.

On the premises of the Victoria Central Hospital is a Charitable Dispensary, the Medical Officer of which is also the Resident Surgeon of the Hospital. The Corporation make an annual grant to this Charity of £45.

The following information in regard to the work done during the past year at the Victoria Central Hospital and the Wallasey Dispensary is supplied by the Authorities of these Institutions.

VICTORIA CENTRAL HOSPITAL.

	Out-patients.			Attendances.		
Dental Cases	506	...	...	688	...	...
Ophthalmic Cases	650	...	...	2,503	...	...
Throat, Nose & Ear Cases	581	...	...	986	...	...
Gynæcological Cases	291	...	...	431	...	...
Orthopædic	260	...	...	956	...	...

			Out-patients.		Attendances.
X-ray Cases ...	...	...	{ 1,512	...	{ 3,901
X-ray Treatments ...	...	...		...
Massage... ...	...	...	157	...	5,908
Casualties ...	...	...	5,151	...	11,581
			—		—
Totals ...	...	...	6,820	...	21,390
			—		—

WALLASEY DISPENSARY.

Dispensary Patients ...	...	1,321
Attendances ...	...	4,751

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE.

The Public Assistance Officer has kindly furnished me with the following figures for the past year under this heading:—

Admissions to—

Birkenhead Municipal Institution	230
Birkenhead Municipal Hospital	880
Eastham House ...	9
County Mental Hospital ...	53
Relief : Outdoor at a cost of ...	£30,639 12 0
Unemployed at a cost of	12,209 5 11
	—
Total ...	£42,848 17 11
	—

Further information hereon will be found in this Report under the heading of HOSPITAL SERVICES.

PARKS AND OPEN SPACES.

The following is a revised List, kindly supplied by the Borough Engineer and Surveyor, of Parks, Recreation Grounds, Allotment Gardens, etc., belonging to the Corporation.

PARKS AND RECREATION GROUNDS.

				Acres.	Roods	Perches.
Leasowe Common ...	...	...	...	66	0	0
Central Park ...	...	...	...	57	1	7
Upton Park ...	...	...	...	54	3	6 $\frac{2}{3}$
Harrison Park ...	...	...	...	33	2	29
Warren Park (Golf Links) ...	...	...	...	31	0	0
Wallacre Park ...	...	...	...	14	0	22 $\frac{7}{8}$
King's Parade Gardens, etc. ...	...	...	...	11	0	16
Belvidere Road Recreation Ground				10	0	27 $\frac{1}{4}$
Vale Park ...	...	...	...	9	3	20 $\frac{1}{8}$
Cross Lane Recreation Ground			...	8	0	0
Elleray Park ...	...	...	...	5	1	0
Earlston Gardens ...	...	...	...	5	1	0

	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Roods</i>	<i>Perches.</i>
Gorsey Lane Recreation Ground ...	6	3	27
Pasture Road Recreation Ground ...	3	3	37
Marine Park	3	1	26
Withens Lane Recreation Ground ...	4	2	11
Oakdale Recreation Ground	2	3	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wallasey Grange and Grounds ...	2	2	23
North Seacombe Recreation Ground	2	2	23
The Breck	4	3	30
Captain's Pit Recreation Ground ...	2	0	3
Victoria Gardens	1	3	23 $\frac{1}{4}$
Quarry Recreation Ground	1	3	23
Promenade Plantations	1	2	23
Saughall Grange Recreation Ground	1	1	21
St. George's Park	1	0	19
Vernon Avenue Playground ...	0	3	39
Maddock Road Recreation Ground ...	0	3	9
St. Hilary Gardens	0	2	39 $\frac{3}{4}$
South Seacombe Playground, St. Paul's Road	0	2	38
Bridle Road Playground	0	2	24 $\frac{5}{8}$
Egremont Ferry Pleasure Grounds	0	1	35 $\frac{1}{5}$
Conway Street Playground	0	1	18
Sandon Road Recreation Ground ...	0	1	15

PROMENADES, Etc.

There is a continuous Promenade from Seacombe Ferry to the "Red Noses" on the foreshore at New Brighton, a length of 3.02 miles. At time of preparation of this Report extensions are in progress from the "Red Noses" to a point 300 yards west of Harrison Drive, a distance of 0.91 miles. From that point to a point 800 yards west of public footpath crossing Wallasey Golf Links there are Sea Defence works for a length of 1.08 miles.

ALLOTMENTS, Etc.

	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Roods</i>	<i>Perches.</i>
Breck Road	6	1	29 $\frac{3}{4}$
Love Lane	4	3	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ilford Avenue	3	2	30 $\frac{1}{2}$
Beaufort Drive	3	1	13 $\frac{1}{4}$
Flynn's Piece, Grove Road ...	2	0	3

OTHER.—In addition to the foregoing the Golf Links of the Wallasey Golf Club (138 acres, 2 roods, 32 perches) and the ground of the Wallasey Cricket Club, Claremount Road (3 acres, 1 rood, 30 perches) are owned by the Corporation.

SANITARY CONVENIENCE.

Practically every house in the Borough, with the exception of portions of the added areas, has water closet accommodation. When these areas were taken over it was found that the majority of the houses had cesspools or primitive privies. The latter have largely disappeared with the bungalows. The main sewerage of the added areas is now practically completed, the houses formerly draining into cesspools will in increasing numbers drain into the sewers, and the cesspools will be demolished. During the last year, for example, 6 cesspools have been demolished. In addition 14 houses previously undrained have been drained into the sewer.

SCAVENGING.

The work of street scavenging is carried out under the direction of the Borough Engineer and Surveyor, and is efficiently done.

REMOVAL AND DISPOSAL OF HOUSE REFUSE.

This work is carried out under the direction of the Superintendent of Cleansing. The following table gives particulars as to the number of ashpits and bins in use, and as to the pits abolished during the past year.

No. of Single Ashpits in use	...	...	...	30	} 81
„ Double Ashpits	...	...	...	51	
„ Bins in use	...	...	...	27,525	
„ Pits abolished	...	...	...	54	

The effect of the policy of ashpit abolition which has been steadily pursued for many years past may be judged from the fact that in 1921 there were 894 pits in use. By 1931 the number had fallen to 220. Last year the number was still further reduced to 81. The bins have increased from 20,777 in 1921 to 27,525 in 1936, and these are emptied weekly. The Wallasey refuse was disposed of at the Refuse Disposal Works by incineration, and at Pasture Road and Harrison Drive Tips by means of Controlled tipping. Dry refuse from the added areas of Leasowe and Moreton was deposited on Pasture Road and Upton Park Tips by means of controlled tipping, and the wet refuse from pails is delivered to various farms in the district whenever possible. Particulars as to the quantities of refuse destroyed or otherwise disposed of in the past year are as under.

Quantity of Refuse	T.	C.	Q.
Delivered to Destructor	19,439	4	2
Quantity tipped away ...	3,586	18	0
Total collected	23,026	2	2

Refuse collected in added Areas and delivered to (a) Dry Refuse Tips—2,045 loads; (b) Wet Refuse to farms—104 loads.

SWIMMING BATHS AND BATHING POOLS.

The Borough is equipped with three Public Baths, namely—

Guinea Gap Baths, Seacombe Promenade (open all the year round with the exception of a few weeks about the end of the year) ;

“ Derby ” Bathing Pool (West of Harrison Drive)—open Summer Season only ;

New Brighton Bathing Pool (New Brighton Promenade)—open Summer Season only.

Until 1935 all sampling of bath water for analysis was done by the Borough Engineer and Surveyor. In that year, at his request, sampling was undertaken by the Public Health Department so far as concerns the “ Derby ” and the New Brighton Bathing Pools, and in 1936 at the Guinea Gap Baths. Commencing in June two samples (one from the shallow end and one from the deep end) were taken per month during the season from each of these Pools, with an additional one in July and August from the New Brighton Pool. The samples were despatched to the Bacteriological Laboratories of Liverpool University to analysis, all proving satisfactory. A typical report in regard to them is the following which relates to samples taken from the “ Derby ” and New Brighton Bathing Pools towards the end of August :—

Description.	Bacteria per C.C.		B. Coli.
	37° C.	22° C.	
Derby Pool—Shallow end	0	0	Absent in 100 C.C.
do. Deep end ..	4	130	Absent in 100 C.C.
New Brighton Pool			
Shallow end	3	4	Absent in 100 C.C.
Deep end	2	26	Absent in 100 C.C.

PUBLIC WASH-HOUSES.

A Public Wash-house with 16 Slipper Baths is situate in Oakdale Road, at the South end of the Borough. The Wash-house is equipped with 16 Bradford's Washing Machines, electrically driven, and with Mangling and Ironing Rooms.

VITAL STATISTICS.

BIRTHS.

Particulars with regard to Births during the year are as under

Number registered in the Borough	1,203
Number of Inward transfers	162
	<hr/>
	1,365
Deduct Outward transfers	46
	<hr/>
Births belonging to the Borough	1,319
	<hr/>

Birth-rate per 1,000 of Registrar-General's estimated population of 95,860 at the middle of the year	13.7
---	------

Compared with 1,280 Births and a Rate of 13.2 in the previous year

The number of Births notified by—

Doctors was	65
Midwives	1,058
Parents or others	126
Not notified	70
	<hr/>
	1,319

The number of Illegitimate Births registered was

	33
The number of Inward transfers... ..	22
	<hr/>
	55
Deduct Outward transfers	3
	<hr/>
	52

The illegitimate Births represented 3.9 per cent. of the total births, compared with 62 in the previous year and a rate of 4.8 per cent.

The Births and Birth-rates for the past five years were :—

1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
1,315 (13.5)	1,271 (13.0)	1,295 (13.3)	1,280 (13.2)	1,319 (13.7)

A comparison of the Birth-rates of the past 8 quinquennial periods shows a steady decline, as will be seen from the following.

1891-1895 ..	29.50
1896-1900 ..	29.08
1901-1905 ..	28.72
1906-1910 ..	25.27
1911-1915 ..	21.80
1916-1920 ..	16.79
1921-1925 ..	16.19
1926-1930 ..	14.24
1931-1935 ..	13.34

CAUSES OF DEATH.	SEXES.		DEATHS IN WHOLE DISTRICT AT															Total Deaths in Institutions in the Borough whether of residents or non-residents.	DEATHS IN THE WARDS.																		DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
	M.	F.	All Ages	Under 1 2		Under 3 4		Under 5 10		Under 15 20		Under 25 35		Under 45	Under 55	Under 65	Under 75		Over 75	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	IN WALLASEY																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																

*Includes two unknown children, 1 male and 1 female, age under 1 hour, whose bodies were found on foreshore.

DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR BELONGING TO WALLASEY.

Wards ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	Total
Totals ..	8	6	2	5	5	6	11	9	8	7	4	5	1	3	4	3	—	—	87

DEATH OF CHILDREN UNDER 1 YEAR. FIRST QTR. 38. SECOND QTR. 25. THIRD QTR. 5. FOURTH QTR. 19.

DEATHS OF ILLEGITIMATE INFANTS BELONGING TO WALLASEY.

Wards	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	TOTAL
-------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-------



Visits to the homes were paid to approximately 85 per cent. of the births. The actual number of FIRST VISITS was 1,121 and of RE-VISITS 4,055.

The number of visits paid to all Infants under One year for any purpose whatsoever was 5,487.

The following table shows the distribution of Births (and also of Deaths) and the natural increase of population, that is, the excess in the number of Births over deaths in the different Wards during the year.

Wards.			Births	Deaths	Increase	Decrease
1.	New Brighton	...	54	103	—	49
2.	Upper Brighton	...	64	103	—	39
3.	North Liscard	...	72	104	—	32
4.	South Liscard	...	72	81	—	9
5.	North Egremont	...	70	81	—	11
6.	South Egremont	...	90	87	3	—
7.	North Seacombe	...	114	75	39	—
8.	South Seacombe	...	129	86	43	—
9.	Somerville	... ..	115	76	39	—
10.	Poulton	... ..	94	67	27	—
11.	Marlowe	... ..	63	67	—	4
12.	St. Hilary	... ..	64	99	—	35
13.	Warren	... ..	53	77	—	24
14.	Wallasey	... ..	58	46	12	—
15.	Leasowe	... ..	79	34	45	—
16.	Moreton	... ..	86	52	34	—
17.	Saughall Massie	...	17	5	12	—
NET TRANSFERS (unknown addresses)...			25	—	25	—
			1319	1243	279	203

Net Increase, 76.

DEATHS.

Particulars with regard to DEATHS during the year are as under:

Deaths registered in the Borough...	...	...	994
Inward transfers	...	...	302

1,296

Deduct OUTWARD transfers	53
--------------------------	-----	-----	----

Deaths belonging to the Borough...	1,243
------------------------------------	-----	-----	-------

Death-rate per 1,000 of Registrar-General's estimated population of 95,860 at the middle of the year	12.9
--	------

Compared with 1,230 deaths and a rate of 12.7 in the previous year.

The Deaths under One year of age numbered	...	87
---	-----	----

Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 live births (which numbered 1,319)	...	65.9
--	-----	------

The still-births numbered	...	57
---------------------------	-----	----

Six of the deaths were of illegitimate children under 1 year.

The number of deaths of illegitimate children during the past five years were :—

	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	Total.
Under 1 year ..	5	—	3	3	6	17
1 to 2 years ..	2	—	1	—	—	3
Total ..	7	—	4	3	6	20

Illegitimate rate per 1,000 Illegitimate Births	78.1	—	68.1	48.4	115.3	—
---	------	---	------	------	-------	---

Sixty-nine Inquests were held during the year, 13 being on non-residents, and 56 on residents. Seven of these were children under 2 years.

There were no Inquests on illegitimate children.

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH.

Heart Diseases.....	328	Cerebral Hæmorrhage.....	57
Cancer	185	Congenital Debility,	
Other Circulatory Diseases	77	Premature Births etc....	54
Respiratory Diseases—		Violent Deaths	
Pneumonia	59	(including suicides).....	37
Bronchitis.....	29	Influenza	16
Other.....	17	Other Digestive Diseases	24
Phthisis.....	62	Other Tuberculous	
Acute and Chronic		Diseases	11
Nephritis	47		

DEATHS FROM ZYMOTIC DISEASES SINCE 1919.

Disease.	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Totals.	20	33	40	35	13	24	29	37	43	30	21	25	18	35	20	38	32	35
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	4	—	11	—	8	5	4	8	4	8	3	1	2	4	1	2	11
Scarlet Fever	5	—	3	2	—	1	1	1	2	1	—	—	1	2	1	—	1	1
Diphtheria and Croup ...	9	7	12	4	1	1	6	12	11	8	2	7	6	19	8	25	18	12
Whooping Cough.....	—	9	8	7	4	6	9	1	12	6	5	2	3	5	6	6	6	5
Fever (Typhoid)	—	2	1	1	1	1	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Diarrhoea and Enteritis...	6	11	16	10	7	7	8	19	9	8	6	12	7	6	1	6	5	6
Rates per 1,000 of population	0.20	0.33	0.44	0.39	0.14	0.26	0.30	0.39	0.46	0.29	0.19	0.25	0.18	0.35	0.20	0.39	0.33	0.36

TREATMENT OF CANCER.**COUNTY BOROUGH COUNCIL OF WALLASEY.**

I.—The Corporation have no Hospital for the treatment of Cancer, but have an arrangement with the Birkenhead Corporation for admission of Wallasey cases to their Municipal Hospital.

All the usual surgical and radiological facilities for the diagnosis and treatment of cancer are available at that Hospital. No facilities for radium treatment or for deep X-ray therapy.

II.—There is no specific arrangement between the Birkenhead Corporation and the Liverpool Radium Institute. Early cases which are diagnosed in the Birkenhead Municipal Hospital and thought to be suitable for radium therapy are discharged with a letter to this effect to their own practitioner, giving the diagnosis and histological character of the case, and a recommend that the patient be sent to the Liverpool Radium Institute for radium or deep X-ray therapy as the case may be.

III.—Statement of Wallasey cancer patients treated in Birkenhead Municipal Hospital :—

SITES.	I. Patients admitted after previous advice or treatment at another hospital providing radiation as well as operative treatment. Total number..3		II. Patients admitted after previous advice or treatment at another hospital providing operative but not radiation treatment. Total Number..6 Treatment at that hospital. Note treated at that hosp.		III. Patients admitted without previous advice or treatment at another hospital Total number..14 Numbers referred for advice and/or treatment to:	
	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)
	Numbers treated at that hospital	Numbers not treated at that hospital	Numbers retained in Council's hospital	Numbers referred for advice and/or treatment to a hospital providing radiation treatment†	Numbers retained in Council's hospital	Hospital providing operative treatment (i) Hospital providing radiation as well as operative treatment‡ (ii)
Uterus	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tongue & Mouth	2	—	1	—	—	—
Breast	—	—	—	—	3	—
Lip	—	—	—	—	—	—
Skin	—	—	—	—	—	—
Larynx	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bladder	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rectum	—	—	3	—	2	—
Other sites ..	1	—	—	—	9	—
Total	3	—	3	—	14	—

CANCER—MALIGNANT DISEASE.

TABLE giving particulars as to Deaths certified as due to CANCER since the year 1921.

Year	Total Deaths from ALL CAUSES.			Deaths from CANCER			Percentage of total Certified Deaths.	Estimated Population middle of year	CANCER Death-rate per 1,000 population	At ages			
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total				Under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and over
1921	442	518	960	47	73	120	12.5	90,809	1.31	2	8	61	49
1922	543	564	1107	52	64	116	10.4	91,000	1.27	1	7	57	39
1923	449	496	945	54	55	109	11.5	89,990	1.22	2	5	51	51
1924	495	521	1016	67	74	141	13.8	90,790	1.55	3	16	71	51
1925	517	521	1038	54	79	133	12.8	91,720	1.04	1	13	65	54
1926	513	529	1042	59	83	142	13.6	93,050	1.52	1	17	53	69
1927	538	558	1096	53	90	143	13.0	93,530	1.50	—	12	75	56
1928	536	523	1059	70	73	143	13.5	99,730	1.43	1	8	59	75
1929	587	615	1202	68	66	134	11.1	including Moreton &c areas 101,300	1.32	—	9	61	64
1930	566	488	1054	61	83	144	13.6	98,900	1.45	1	6	69	68
1931	552	593	1145	77	79	156	13.6	97,626 Census	1.59	2	7	68	79
1932	579	591	1170	69	97	166	14.1	97,110	1.70	—	10	77	79
1933	605	690	1295	62	113	175	13.5	97,600 including Saughall Massie	1.79	—	15	71	89
1934	535	604	1139	63	96	159	13.0	97,000	1.39	—	8	73	78
1935	596	606	1202	97	89	185	14.9	95,860	1.92	1	11	73	100

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

The Centre which was opened in July, 1935, for the convenience of the northern end of the town has been progressively successful and has, undoubtedly, met a want felt for some time past. The total attendances during the year numbered 3,137. Clinics are held on Thursday afternoons from 2-0 to 4-0. A Doctor attends on each occasion, and in addition a number of voluntary workers assist. A still further development of Child Welfare work was the provision of a Centre to meet the needs of the neighbourhood of Wallasey Village. It was not possible to inaugurate the Centre there before the close of the year. On February 3rd of the current year the first Clinic was held in the Parish Hall. Clinics have continued on each Wednesday afternoon since that date, and here again it is pleasing to be able to say that success has marked the venture.

Steady use has been made of the beds for resident babies at New Street Child Welfare Centre.

The work of the Nutrition and Orthopædic Clinics continues to prove to be of great value. Owing to the increasing number of cases needing supervision it was necessary to hold several extra Clinics during the year. Children suspected of tuberculosis are referred to the Tuberculosis Officer.

ANTE-NATAL.

Ante-Natal Clinics are held at New Street Child Welfare Centre on Monday afternoons and on Tuesday mornings, and at the new Health Clinic, Oakenholt Road, Moreton, fortnightly (second and fourth Wednesday afternoons). A woman doctor is in attendance at each Clinic.

The New Street Ante-natal Clinic has been in existence since October, 1920, and the Oakenholt Road Clinic since February, 1933. Midwives are encouraged at all times to send their cases to the Clinic, and to attend with them. As a matter of fact, 27 visits were paid to the Clinic by local Midwives, and 200 patients of Midwives attended the Clinic during the year, in addition to 216 Highfield patients. The very great importance of Ante-Natal work is now generally recognised both by the public and by the local medical practitioners, not only as a means of reducing maternal mortality and morbidity, but also the neo-natal death rate, i.e., deaths in the first four weeks of life. Cases are not admitted to the Maternity Home unless they have attended the Ante-Natal Clinic or produce a certificate from a doctor that they are receiving Ante-Natal care from him.

A Gynaecological Surgeon was appointed for the Maternity Home some years ago, and his services are available whenever required.

Cases discovered at the Ante-natal Clinic requiring medical attention, are referred for treatment to their own doctors or to the Hospital as may be necessary, and at the same time the Hospital or the doctor is notified of the condition of the patient referred. Occasionally it happens that cases do not go to their doctors and that doctors do not notify us in turn that they have taken charge of the patient. Of course, there is no power to compel a patient to visit a doctor, nor is there any obligation on the part of a doctor to communicate with the Local Authority. The result of failure to consult a doctor is that a case is sometimes missed, with unfortunate results.

Amongst the activities at New Street is a Sewing Class held during the Monday afternoon Clinics.

The following figures summarise the work done not only at the Ante-natal but also at the Post-natal Clinics during the year:—

ANTE-NATAL.

	New St.	Moreton	Total
Expectant mothers on books at January 1st	106	22	128
New cases during the year 	420	64	484
	526	86	612
Names removed from books 	401	68	469
	125	18	143
Names on books at December 31st ...	1738	258	1996
Attendances of Expectant Mothers ...	346	18	364
First-visits to homes of Expectant Mothers	250	11	261
Revisits do. do. do.			

POST-NATAL.

Post-natal cases on books at Jan. 1st ...	1	6	7
New cases during the year 	—	—	—
Names removed from books 	1	6	7
Names on books at December 31st ...	—	—	—
Attendances of Cases 	—	5	5
Visits and re-visits to Post-natal Cases	56	—	56

DOMICILIARY.

The visits paid to Expectant mothers during the year numbered 625.

17 cases referred from the New Street and Moreton Ante-Natal Clinics received treatment at the Dental Clinics during the year, involving the extraction of 31 permanent teeth, general anaesthetic administrations 13, and 3 temporary operations.

(For further information see Form M.C.W. 96 herein).

NEW STREET CENTRE.

The following figures relate to infants under one year received as resident cases during the year :—

ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, ETC.

Infants in the Centre on January 1st	...	...	...	—
Infants admitted during the year (including re-admissions)				27
				—
Total	...	...	...	27
Infants discharged during the year	...	...	24	
„ died „ „ „	...	...	1	
			—	25
Infants in the Centre at December 31st	...	...	...	2
Average duration of stay of discharged cases	...	...	30	days
„ „ „ fatal „	...	...	31	„

Reasons for Admissions.

Mother's health	...	...	...	...	...	7
Prematurity	...	...	...	...	...	3
Malnutrition	...	...	...	...	...	10
Other	...	...	...	...	...	7

Condition of Discharged Cases.

In good health	...	...	...	...	...	16
Improvement	...	...	...	...	...	6
No improvement	...	...	...	...	...	1
Transferred to Institutions	...	...	...	...	...	2

There were no cases of infectious disease in the Centre during the year.

VISITS *re* CHILD WELFARE.
(other than Ante-natal).

	Wallasey	M'ton etc.	Totals.
First visits <i>re</i> notified or registered births	947	174	1121
Re-visits	4031	24	4055
Visits <i>re</i> still-births...	1	7	8
„ Ophthalmia cases	32	8	40
„ infant deaths under 1 year	7	2	9
Total visits under one year	4,781	706	5,487
Visits to Children One to Five years	3,167	468	3,635
Total visits and re-visits to Children under one and up to five years for any purpose whatsoever including those included in the following	7,948	1,172	9,122
Total visits and re-visits <i>re</i> Minor infections	761	87	848

			Wallasey M'ton Totals.		
Visits <i>re</i> cases of Diarrhoea	...	...	—	—	—
„ Measles ...	...	...	474	23	497
„ Whooping Cough...	...	...	52	41	93
„ Mumps ...	...	...	21	12	33
„ Chicken Pox ...	...	...	184	9	193
„ other minor Inf. Diseases	...	...	30	2	32
Total Visits and re-visits <i>re</i> Minor Infections			761	87	848

Form M.C.W. 96 (revised).

CHILD WELFARE SERVICES.

The following is a Return required by the Ministry of Health (1) showing the arrangements made for maternity and child welfare by the Council and by Voluntary Associations providing maternity and child welfare services in respect of which the Council pay contributions under Section 101 of the Local Government Act, 1929, or otherwise; and (2) giving particulars of the work done during the year 1935.

1. Population: 97,626 (1931 Census). 95,860 est. middle 1936.
2. Births belonging to the Borough, 1,319 (666M 653F.)
3. Number of births *notified* in the area during the year under the Notification of Births Act, 1907, as adjusted by any transferred notifications:

(a) Live births 1,101* ; (b) Still births 38 ; (c) Total 1,139.
 (d) By midwives 1,058 ; (e) By doctors and parents 81.

This means that 180 were not notified, or apart from still-births 218.

4. Health Visiting.

- (i) Number of officers employed for health visiting at the end of the year:

(a) by the Council 8 ; (b) by Voluntary Associations Nil.

- (ii) Equivalent of whole-time services devoted by the whole staff to health visiting (including attendance at infant welfare centres)—

Health Visitors 75 per cent.

- (iii) Number of visits paid by all Health Visitors:

(a) To expectant mothers: First visits 364, Total visits 625.

(b) To children under 1 year: First visits 1,313, Total Visits 5,487.

(c) To children between 1 and 5: 3,635.

5. Infant Welfare Centres.

- (a) Number of Centres provided and maintained by the Council,
3. (A fourth has been opened since the end of 1936).
- (b) Voluntary Associations—Nil.
- (c) Total number of attendances at all Centres :
(1) By children under 1 year 9,399 ; (2) between 1 and 5 years, 1,793.
- (d) Total number of children who attended at the Centres for the first time :
(1) Children under 1 year, 657 ; (2) between 1 and 5 years, 207.
- (e) Total number of children who were in attendance at the Centres at the end of the year :
(1) Under 1 year, 413 ; (2) 1 to 5 years, 1538.
- (f) Percentage of notified live births represented by the number in (d) (1), 59.7.

6. Ante-natal clinics :

Number provided and maintained by (a) the Council, 2.
(b) Voluntary Associations Nil.

- (c) Total attendances by expectant mothers 1,996.
- (d) Total number of expectant mothers who attended the Clinics during the year, 535.
- (e) Percentage of total notified births (live and still) represented by the number in (d), 48.6.

7. Maternity Homes and Hospitals.

I.

	Separate maternity institutions provided by the Council.	
Number of Institutions	1	} Highfield.
Number of maternity beds (exclusive of isolation and labour beds)	10	
Total number of women admitted to these beds during the year	216	

II.

Number of women sent by the Council to other Maternity Institutions: None sent by the Council, but several recommended to go to Birkenhead Municipal Hospital.

8. Homes and Hospitals for Sick or Ailing Children under 5 years of age.

	Separate institutions provided by the Council for these cases.	
Number of Institutions	1	} New Street.
Number of beds provided for such children	6	
Total number of children admitted to these beds during the year	27	

II.

Number of such children sent by the Council to other Institutions : None.

9. Convalescent Homes.

- (a) Number of convalescent institutions with accommodation for expectant or nursing mothers or for children under 5 years of age provided (a) by the Council ; None in the Borough but arrangements made with one (West Kirby Children's Convalescent Home), outside the Borough ; (b) by Voluntary Associations, None.
- (b) Number of beds for such cases in convalescent institutions : Three beds are allocated in West Kirby Children's Convalescent Home for children between 3 and 15 years of age (girls) and 3 to 12 years (boys).
- (c) Total number of cases admitted to the beds included in (b)—16.
- (d) Total number of such cases sent by the Council to other convalescent institutions : None.

10. Homes for Mothers and Babies.

- (a) Number of such homes provided (i) by the Council, Nil ; (ii) by Voluntary Associations—Council make an annual grant of £60 to St. Faith's Home, Birkenhead, to which Home 2 expectant mothers were admitted during the year.
- (b) Number of beds in homes provided (i) by the Council, Nil ; (ii) by Voluntary Associations. See above.
- (c) Total number of cases admitted to these homes : (i) expectant mothers 2 ; (ii) mothers and babies, Nil. (iii) babies, *see* (a) above.
- (d) Number of such cases sent by the Council to other homes for mothers and babies. Nil.

11. Day Nurseries.

- (a) Number of day nurseries : (i) provided by the Council Nil ; (ii) Voluntary Associations Nil.

12. Infectious Diseases.

Disease.	Cases notified or reported	Cases visited by officers of the Council.	Cases for whom home nursing was provided by the Council	Cases removed to hospitals
(1) Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—
(2) Pemphigus Neonatorum	—	—	—	—
(3) Puerperal fever	1	1	—	—
(4) Puerperal pyrexia	3	3	—	—
(5) Measles and german measles (in children under 5 years of age)	} Not notifiable.	497	—	21
(6) Whooping Cough (do.)		93	—	1
(7) Epidemic diarrhoea (do.)		—	—	—
(8) Poliomyelitis (do.)		—	—	—

13. Home Nursing.

(a) Number of nurses employed at the end of the year for the nursing of expectant mothers and children under 5 years of age, maternity nursing, or the nursing of puerperal fever :
 (i) by the Council, Nil ; (ii) by Voluntary Associations; none specially employed for this purpose.

(b) Total number of cases attended during the year by these nurses. Nil.

14. Consultants.

No. of cases in which consultant has been provided, Nil.

15. Home Helps.

No. of cases in which Home Helps have been provided by arrangement with Council : (a) Voluntary Agencies, — ; (b) by Council —.

16. Midwives.

- I. (a) Number practising in the area served by the Council at the end of the year, 56.
- (b) Number (i) employed by the Council 3 (at the Council's Maternity Home); (ii) directly subsidised by the Council Nil; (iii) employed by Voluntary Associations Nil.
- (c) Number of cases in which the Council paid or contributed to the fee of a midwife, 3.
- II. (a) Number of cases attended by Midwives (i) as Midwives, 437; (This excludes 125 cases at the Corporation Maternity Home); (ii) as Maternity Nurses, 408.
- (b) Number of cases attended by Midwives in which medical aid was summoned, 198.

17. Maternal Deaths.

- (a) Number of women who died in, or in consequence of, childbirth :
 - (i) from sepsis, 2; (ii) from other causes, —.
- (b) Number of these cases which died :
 - (i) at home Nil; (ii) in Institutions 2 (1 in Birkenhead Municipal, 1 in other Hospitals).

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

There were two instances during the year of Maternal deaths. Particulars concerning each were forwarded to the Ministry of Health, a summary of which is as follows :—

Case No. 1. Adequate ante-natal supervision.

Case of persistent occipito posterior position with secondary interine inertia. Forceps delivery with ruptured perineum and manual removal of retained placenta.

Treated in hospital for puerperal fever.

Case No. 2.—Attended ante-natal clinic regularly.

Admitted to hospital for last month of pregnancy on account of poor general condition. Delivery 4 weeks later with severe post-partum haemorrhage followed by rise of temperature. Death from puerperal fever.

DISTRIBUTION OF DRIED MILK.

Dried Milk, in one pound cartons, is given free to infants when the family income per head, after deducting rent, falls below a limit fixed by scale. Particulars of these distributions and also of the Milk sold are as under.

Free Milk—

				Compared with previous year	
Lb. Packets given during the year	...	5,581	...	5,121	
To number of Infants under one year...		312	...	166	
Do. over Do.	...	—	...	—	
Do. expectant mothers	...	—	...	—	
Do. nursing Do.	...	45	...	102	
At a cost of	...	£348 16s. 3d.	...	£320 1s. 3d.	

Milk Sold—

Lb. Packets, 10,161 realising... £762 1s. 6d. compared with
Lb. Packets, 8,606 „ £645 17s. 6d. in the previous year.

Distribution—The distribution of FREE and SOLD MILK averaged 303 packets per week, compared with 264 per week in 1935.

Form M.C.W. 96A.

RETURN RELATING TO MATERNITY HOSPITALS AND HOMES MAINTAINED OR SUBSIDISED BY THE COUNCIL DURING THE YEAR 1936.

1. Name and address of Institution : Highfield Maternity Home, Mill Lane.
2. Number of maternity beds in the Institution (exclusive of isolation and labour beds) : 10.
3. Number of maternity cases admitted : 216.
4. Average duration of stay : 14 days.
5. Number of cases delivered by (a) Midwives, 125 ; (b) Doctors, 91.
6. Number of cases in which medical assistance was sought by a midwife in emergency : 43.
7. Number of cases notified as (a) puerperal fever Nil. ; (b) puerperal pyrexia (i.e., rise of temperature to 100.4 deg. F. for 24 hours, or its recurrence within that period), One.
8. Number of cases of pemphigus neonatorum : Nil.

9. Number of infants not entirely breastfed while in the Institution—Two (twins).
10. (a) Number of cases notified as ophthalmia neonatorum, —.
(b) Result of treatment in each case. —.
11. (a) Number of maternal deaths, —.
(b) Cause of death, —.
12. (a) Number of infant deaths—
 - (i) Stillborn, 5.
 - (ii) Within 10 days of birth, 4.
 (b) Cause of death in each case, and results of post-mortem examinations. No post-mortems.
 1. 1a. Intracranial haemorrhage.
b. Rapid birth.
 2. 1a. Premature birth.
 3. 1a. Inanition.
b. Spina Bifida.
 4. 1a. Meningeal haemorrhage.
b. Forceps delivery.

The provision of additional maternity beds has made an important advance during the year, tenders having been accepted for the building of an extension of ten beds for Hospital cases, bringing the number of beds up to 20. Building operations are in hand at time of preparation of this Report, and it is hoped to have the place opened before the end of the financial year.

During the year cases have been referred to Institutions as under :—

CHILDREN REFERRED TO OR ADMITTED INTO INSTITUTIONS ON THE REPORTS OF HEALTH VISITORS.

Victoria Central Hospital	...	...	...	...	29
St. Paul's Eye and Ear Infirmary, Liverpool	...	...	...	...	20
Dental Clinic (School)	...	...	...	...	39
V.D. Centre	...	.....	...	...	—
T.B. Clinic	...	...	...	...	10
Convalescent Home, West Kirby—					
Under 5 years—Referred	2	...	Admitted	—	
Over 5 years—Do.	19	...	Do.	19	
Orthopædic Clinic	...	...	...	...	76
Other Institutions	...	...	...	...	1

MOTHERS REFERRED TO INSTITUTIONS BY HEALTH VISITORS.

Tuberculosis Clinic ...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Dental Clinic ...	...	...	...	...	...	36
V.D. Clinic ...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Victoria Central Hospital ...	...	...	...	...	...	14
St. Faith's Home ...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Other Institutions ...	...	...	...	...	...	33
Own Doctor ...	...	...	...	...	...	43
Own Midwife ...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Public Assistance Officer ...	...	...	...	...	...	23

MIDWIVES ACT.

The number of Midwives who notified their intention to practise in Borough during the year (excluding three at the Corporation Maternity Home) was 56, two of whom are untrained. None are illiterate. Their Registers (which are, on the whole, kept well) and their bags are regularly inspected by a Health Visitor who possesses the Certificate of the Central Midwives Board.

The total number of cases attended by these Midwives during the year without a Doctor being in attendance was 437. In addition the number attended by the Midwives at the Corporation Maternity Home as Midwives was 125.

Of the Midwives who notified their intention to practise—									
5 attended no cases at all during the year.									
8	„	„	unless with a Doctor.						
20	„	fewer than 10 cases without a Doctor.							
4	„	10 but fewer than 20 cases without a Doctor.							
2	„	20	„	„	30	„	„	„	„
2	„	30	„	„	40	„	„	„	„
2	„	40 cases or more.							

No arrangement has ever existed in Wallasey for the employment of Midwives by the Local Authority. Under certain strict conditions their fees may be paid, providing full particulars of the case are supplied well in advance and the case is found, on enquiry, to be one in which the Local Authority would be justified in making payment. The operation of the new Midwives Act, 1936, which comes into operation on July 31st next, will, of course, mark a great change in this respect.

Under the Rules of the Central Midwives Board (E. 18) the following notifications have been received :—

	<i>Wallasey</i>	<i>Moreton</i>	<i>Totals</i>
Records of sending for medical help	140	58	198
Notifications of Still-Births	8	1	9
Notifications of Laying out Dead	—	—	—
Notifications of Artificial feeding	8	1	9
Deaths of Children before attendance of a Medical Practitioner	—	—	—
Cases of Puerperal Fever attended by Midwives	2	—	2
Cases of other Infectious Disease noti- fied by Midwives	—	—	—

The following is a list of the causes for which Medical help was sought in the 198 cases mentioned above :—

CONDITION OF MOTHER.

				Wallasey.	Moreton.	Total.
Protracted labour	...	...	...	24	2	26
Retained placenta	...	...	...	4	—	4
„ membranes	...	...	...	6	—	6
Post-partum Haemorrhage	...	...	...	9	1	10
Ante-partum Haemorrhage	...	...	...	8	2	10
Laceration of Perineum	...	...	...	46	5	51
Albuminuria	...	...	...	3	4	7
Placenta Praevia	...	...	...	3	—	3
Rise of Temperature	...	...	...	3	1	4
Uterine Inertia	...	...	...	7	8	15
Miscarriage	...	...	...	—	1	1
Abortion	...	...	...	2	1	3
Mal-presentation	...	...	...	5	5	10
Abnormal presentation	...	...	...	—	—	—
General weakness	...	...	...	2	4	6
Various other causes	...	...	...	3	15	18

CONDITION OF CHILD.

Feebleness of Infant	...	...	...	7	4	11
Prematurity	...	...	...	5	—	5
Inflamed Eyelids	...	...	...	3	5	8
				140	58	198

Under Section 8 of the Midwives' Act, the Central Midwives Board is to be advised of the death, and change of name or address of any Midwife.

Changes have been notified during the year in respect to :—

Name	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Address	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Notice of intention to cease practice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Removal from District	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Death	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—

PUERPERAL FEVER.

The number of notifications during the year was one which proved fatal. In addition to this there was one maternal death in Birkenhead Municipal Hospital and 1 in other Hospitals.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Four of the Health Visitors are qualified to treat, by douching, the eyes of children suffering from Ophthalmia Neonatorum. No actual cases were notified during the year, but 40 visits were paid for douching affected eyes of infants.

INFANT MORTALITY.

The number of deaths of infants under one year of age was 87, giving a mortality rate of 65.9 per 1,000 births. This number is considerably in excess of that of previous nine years, the highest in any of those years was 77 (in 1927). the previous year, however, giving 87 deaths, same number as for 1936.

It may be recorded here that, generally speaking, rates throughout the country were higher in 1936 than in previous years.

The following table shows the causes and the age periods.

Nett Deaths from Stated Causes in weeks and months under one year of a.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1 Week.	1—2 Weeks.	2—3 Weeks.	3—4 Weeks.	Total under 1 month.	4 Weeks and under 3 months.	3—6 months.	6—9 months.	9—12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.	Deaths in
All causes—Certified	32	4	3	1	40	20	12	10	5	87	61
Uncertified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ Small-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ Chicken-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ Measles	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	4	—
{ Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	3
{ Diphtheria & Croup	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ Influenza	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	1
{ Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—
{ Tubercular Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ Abdom'l Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ Other Tuberculous Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	—
{ Meningitis(not Tuberculous)	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
{ Convulsions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	6
{ Laryngitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
{ Pneumonia (all forms)	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	—	3	10	8
{ Diarrhoea	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
{ Enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	4	—
{ Gastritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ Syphilis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ Rickets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ Suffocation, Overlying Injury at birth	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
{ Atelectasis	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	4	3
{ Congenital	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ Malformations ...	3	—	1	—	4	2	1	—	—	7	2
{ Premature Birth ...	17	3	1	1	22	2	2	—	—	26	22
{ Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	3	—	1	—	4	3	1	4	—	12	3
{ Other Causes	4	1	—	—	5	2	—	—	1	8	13
Totals	32	4	3	1	40	20	12	10	5	87	61

INFANT MORTALITY IN THE WARDS.

Ward	Births	Infant Deaths	Infant Mortality Rates per 1,000 Births
1	54	8	144.4
2	64	6	93.7
3	72	2	27.8
4	72	5	69.4
5	70	5	71.4
6	90	6	66.6
7	114	11	96.5
8	129	9	69.7
9	115	8	69.5
10	94	7	61.4
11	63	4	63.5
12	64	5	78.1
13	53	1	18.8
14	58	3	51.7
15	79	4	50.6
16	86	3	34.9
17	17	—	—
Net transfers unknown addresses }	25	—	—
	1,319	87	65.9

The deaths of children under one year were spread over the four quarters thus:—First quarter 38, Second 24, Third 5, Fourth 19.

The following Tables are very interesting as showing the marked decrease in infant mortality over a number of years (A) in Wallasey ; (B) in the Country generally.

(A) INFANT MORTALITY IN WALLASEY SINCE 1915.

Year.	No. of Deaths of Infants under one year.	Per cent. of Total Deaths.	Rate of Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.	Deaths of Children under 5 Years.
1915	143	12.8	80	203
1916	128	12.5	72	186
1917	98	9.4	67	166
1918	123	10.5	84	214
1919	108	10.0	75	168
1920	130	13.3	68	169
1921	98	10.0	59	141
1922	98	8.8	61	152
1923	83	8.3	58	116
1924	79	7.7	56	111
1925	78	7.5	60	125
1926	87	8.3	59	127
1927	77	7.8	60	109
1928	56	5.0	39	112
1929	70	5.7	50	107
1930	76	7.2	53	101
1931	60	5.2	44	79
1932	64	5.4	48	105
1933	69	5.3	54	108
1934	66	5.8	50	100
1935	61	4.9	47	92
1936	87	7.0	65	116

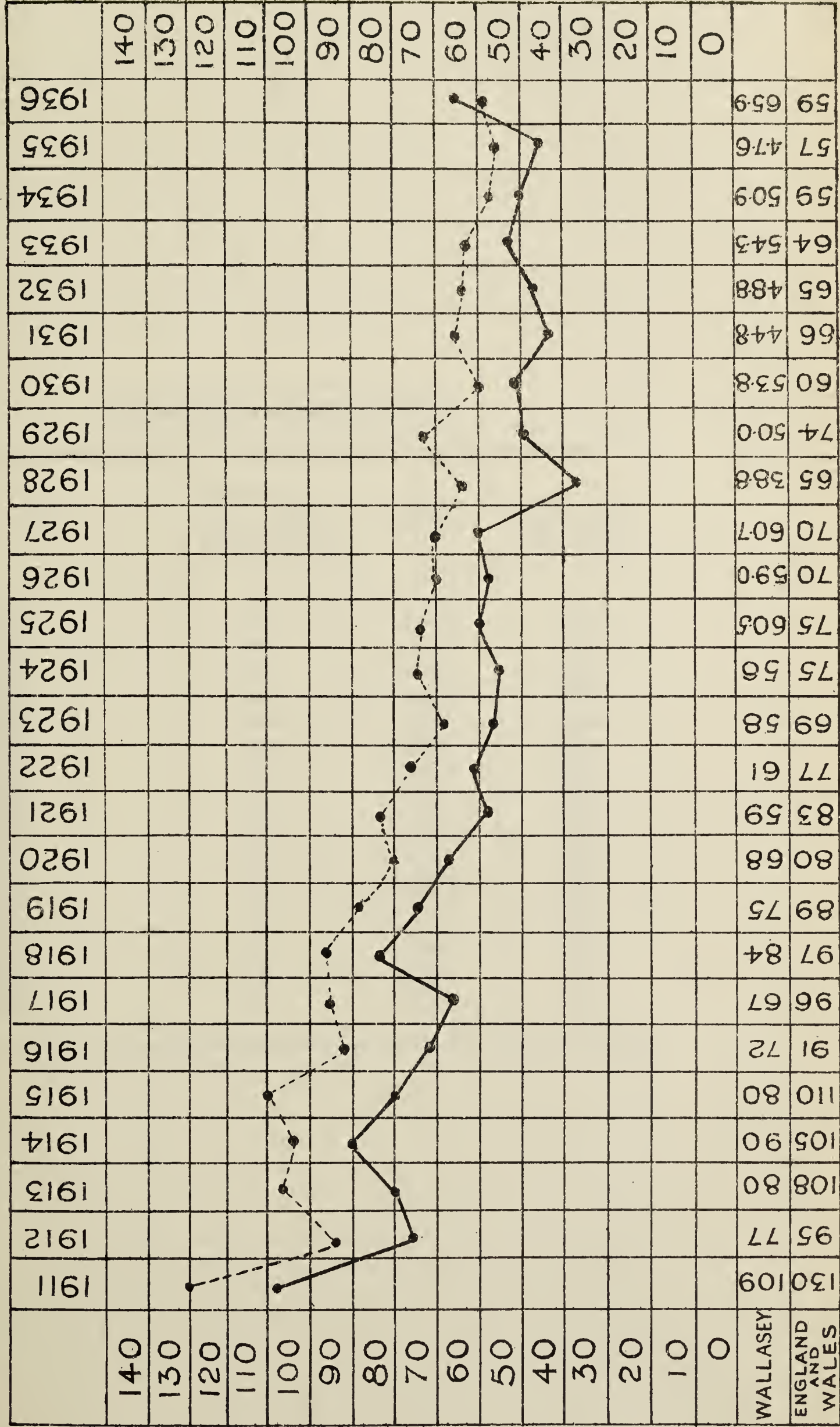
(B) INFANT MORTALITY IN WALLASEY COMPARED WITH
INFANT MORTALITY RATES FOR ENGLAND AND WALES
SINCE 1904.

Year.	Number of		Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 births.	England and Wales Rate per 1,000 births
	Births.	Infant Deaths.		
1904	1,678	265	157	145
1905	1,657	163	98	128
1906	1,716	201	117	132
1907	1,763	179	101	118
1908	1,738	176	101	120
1909	1,838	148	80	109
1910	1,724	149	86	105
1911	1,752	190	109	130
1912	1,791	138	77	95
1913	1,863	150	80	108
1914	1,842	167	90	105
1915	1,774	143	80	110
1916	1,768	128	72	91
1917	1,448	98	67	96
1918	1,457	123	84	97
1919	1,422	108	75	89
1920	1,886	130	68	80
1921	1,640	98	59	83
1922	1,591	98	61	77
1923	1,430	83	58	69
1924	1,409	79	56	75
1925	1,289	78	60	75
1926	1,453	87	59	70
1927	1,266	77	60	70
1928	1,411	56	39	65
1929	1,400	70	50	74
1930	1,412	76	53	60
1931	1,342	60	44	66
1932	1,315	64	48	65
1933	1,271	69	54	64
1934	1,295	66	50	59
1935	1,280	61	47	57
1936	1,319	87	65	59

INFANT MORTALITY RATES PER 1000 BIRTHS

ENGLAND AND WALES

WALLASEY



NEO-NATAL DEATH RATES.

Year.			Deaths in first four weeks of life	Births	Rates per 1,000 births
1921	...	...	39	1,640	23.1
1922	...	...	57	1,591	35.8
1923	...	...	44	1,430	30.7
1924	...	...	41	1,409	29.1
1925	...	...	40	1,289	31.0
1926	...	...	38	1,453	26.1
1927	...	...	36	1,266	28.4
1928	...	...	27	1,411	19.1
1929	...	...	35	1,400	25.0
1930	...	...	39	1,412	27.6
1931	...	...	35	1,342	26.0
1932	...	...	37	1,315	28.1
1933	...	...	41	1,271	32.3
1934	...	...	39	1,295	27.8
1935	...	...	40	1,280	31.2
1936	...	...	40	1,319	30.3

EPIDEMIC DIARRHOEA.

The deaths of children from “ Diarrhœa ” and “ Enteritis ” under 1 year numbered 5.

CHILDREN and YOUNG PERSONS ACT, 1932.

Children Act, 1908, as amended by Part V of the above-named Act.

No. of persons who were receiving children for reward at Jan. 1st	21
do. added to Register during the year	9
do. removed from Register during the year	4
do. on Register at December 31st	26
No. of children under 9 years on Register at Jan. 1st ...	29
do. added to Register during the year (including 12 re-admissions)... ..	74
do. removed from Register during the year	61
do. Deaths of children during the year	3
do. Inquests on children dealt with under the Act	—
do. Children on Register at December 31st	39
do. Visits during the year	213
No. of Infant Protection Visitors at end of year who were :—	
(i) Health Visitors	7
(ii) Female other than Health Visitors	—
(iii) Male	—

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

Proceedings instituted during the year	Nil
---	-----

CHILDREN'S HOMES.

Visits are paid at intervals to the two Homes of the Public Assistance Committee (Falkland Road and Albion Street) for the purpose of medically examining the children in such Homes. Reports as to the conditions discovered are supplied on each occasion to the Public Assistance Committee. In no instance was there any matter to which it was necessary to call special attention, the condition of the children and the Homes being generally satisfactory. In the former Home there is accommodation for 12 children, and in the latter for 25 children, between the ages of 3 and 16 years. Before children are admitted to the Homes they are examined by one of the medical staff of the Department. Cases of minor infectious diseases, such as Measles, Chickenpox, etc., occurring amongst the children are transferred to Mill Lane Hospital for treatment. In the early part of the year special attention was given to the dietaries

in the Children's Homes at Falkland Road and Albion Street. It was found that there was insufficient variation in the diet, and it seemed also that there was too much carbo-hydrate diet. A revised schedule of dietary was drawn up, but notwithstanding this Schedule latitude is provided for and allowed within reasonable limits. A very important feature of the new dietary was the arranging of meals so that there would not be repetition of a particular class of meal on the same day in succeeding weeks. In other words a fifteen day scale was drawn up to obviate this monotony.

In addition to the children in these Homes the Public Assistance Committee have from time to time others in the care of foster-mothers. One of the Health Visitors visits them each month and reports in regard to them.

HEALTH PROPAGANDA.

One of the forms of health propaganda in the Borough is the free distribution, chiefly through the Schools and the Clinics of 1,000 copies monthly of the journal "BETTER HEALTH." Books, pamphlets, leaflets, etc., dealing with health matters such as prevention of illness, care of the teeth, etc., etc., are also distributed through the various Clinics, and other channels. In addition literature of a suitable kind is distributed at the Clinics in regard to the prevention of Venereal Diseases and as to the Centres at which treatment is available.

Another form of propaganda is by means of the Empire Marketing Board's poster boards which were transferred to the Corporation a few years ago. Posters relating to "Deadly Danger of Diphtheria," "Body Builders," "Take care of your teeth," "Cleanliness leads to Health," "Tuberculosis," were displayed at monthly intervals over the short period of the year that the boards were at the disposal of the Department.

HOSPITAL SERVICES.

HOSPITALS, ETC., PROVIDED OR SUBSIDISED BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

The following Hospitals and Institutions are PROVIDED by the LOCAL AUTHORITY within the District :—

1. Mill Lane Hospital : For Infectious Diseases (other than small pox).
2. Tuberculosis Sanatorium : One block, 22 beds, for advanced
 Mill Lane Hospital. and observation cases.
3. Highfield Maternity Home : 10 Beds.
 Mill Lane.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 4. Child Welfare Centre :
New Street. | 6 beds available for infants suffering from Malnutrition. Mothers are required to visit their children daily and receive practical instruction in all matters affecting their children's welfare. Where possible, a charge is made for the children's maintenance. |
|--|--|

The following Hospitals and Institutions are SUBSIDISED by the Local Authority either by way of : (a) An Annual Grant: or (b) Payment for beds occupied by cases sent by this Authority :—

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Victoria Central Hospital : | £500 per annum grant. |
| 2. Wallasey Dispensary : | £45 per annum grant. |
| 3. Wallasey Cottage Hospital : | £50 per annum grant. |
| 4. Convalescent Home for Children : West Kirby. | Three beds for Convalescent Children (girls between 3 and 15 and boys between 3 and 12 years), £40 per annum per bed. |
| 5. Children's Hospital : Leasowe. | 12 beds for Children suffering from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis 41/- per bed per week.

Arrangements have also been made for beds as required for Orthopaedic cases. |
| 6. St. Paul's Eye and Ear Hospital : Liverpool. | Arrangements are made whereby cases may be referred from Wallasey for treatment either as in-patients or out-patients, this Authority contributing approximately one-half the cost. |
| 7. Cheshire Joint Sanatorium : near Market Drayton. | This Sanatorium for the joint use of the County and County Boroughs of Birkenhead, Wallasey, Stockport, and Chester was officially opened in September, 1923. 16 beds (9 for males and 7 for females) are allotted for Wallasey cases. |
| 8. Birkenhead Municipal Hospital. | Until March 31st, 1930, Wallasey was a part of the Birkenhead Poor Law Union, and cases were admitted from this Borough as necessity arose. |

The Corporation has an arrangement with Birkenhead Corporation for a call on up to 125 beds, this Corporation to pay certain overhead charges plus maintenance.

9. Cranage Hall : near Northwich.

This Institution for Mentally Defective persons belonging to the County and the County Boroughs of Birkenhead, Wallasey, Chester and Stoke-on-Trent was opened in 1932, Wallasey being allocated eight beds. Last year on completion of extensions of the building this number was increased to 40.

GRANTS TO INSTITUTIONS, ASSOCIATIONS, &c.

Grants were made by the Corporation to the following Institutions and Charitable and other Associations during the past year:—

Victoria Central Hospital	...	...	...	...	£500
Wallasey Cottage Hospital	...	...	...	...	£50
Wallasey Dispensary	...	...	...	...	£45
Seacombe, Egremont and New Brighton Nursing Assoc.	...	...	...	...	£50
Wallasey and Poulton Nursing Association	...	...	...	...	£20
Moreton and District Nursing Association	...	...	...	...	£25
Women's Service Bureau (Home Helps) Liverpool	...	...	...	...	£20
St. Faith's Home for Unmarried Mothers, Birkenhead	...	...	...	...	£60
Foot Hospital, Liverpool	...	...	...	...	£5/5/-
School for Deaf and Dumb, Liverpool...	...	...	...	...	£1/1/-
N.S.P.C.C. (Wallasey and North Wirral Branch)	...	...	...	...	£31
Steel House of Help	...	...	...	...	£55
Seacombe Poor Kiddies and Old Folks' Association	...	...	...	...	£20
Civic Guild of Help	...	...	...	...	£30
Central Council for Health Education	...	...	...	...	£5/5/-
Department of Scientific and Industrial Research	...	...	...	...	£5/5/-
West Lancashire and Cheshire Regional Smoke Abatement Committee	...	...	...	...	£2/2/-
National Institute for the Blind	...	...	...	...	£21
North-western Counties Association for the Blind	...	...	...	...	£14
Wallasey Invalid Children's Association	...	...	...	...	£10
Central Association for Mental Welfare	...	...	...	...	£5
British Social Hygienic Council	...	...	...	...	£15

and an additional grant of £50 in respect of milk supplied to children up to the age of three years.

INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT OF THE SICK.

The following information has been supplied to me by the Medical Superintendent of Birkenhead Municipal Hospital.

Form Hosp. 6.

Name and situation of Institution : Birkenhead Municipal Hospital, Church Rd.

Area and population served by the Institution : Birkenhead Census 147,946, Est. 1936, 149,400. Wallasey Census, 97,626, Est. 1936, 95,860.

The Institution is a Hospital maintained under the Public Health Acts.

Staffing and Medical Supt. : Dr. Ross Alfred Grant, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S. (Non-resident Whole-time Officer).

Other resident Medical Staff, 5 ; Visiting Staff 8.

Specialised Services supplied : Orthopædic, Gynæcological, Dental, X-rays, Massage, ear, nose and throat, psychiatrist, ophthalmic surgeon, obstetrician, radiologist, physician, dental surgeon, orthopædic surgeon.

Trained Nurses, 37 ; Probationers 84 ; Assistant Nurses, 12 (Uncertificated) ; Male Attendants 1.

Beds available in the Institution for sick, maternity and mental cases, irrespective of occupation by Birkenhead or Wallasey patients :—

For men 220.

For women 212.

For children (under 16 years of age). (excluding 21 cots in maternity wards) 94.

Total accommodation 526.

The number of beds allocated to Wallasey is 125, no special number for sexes or children. It is not possible therefore to state actual number of Wallasey beds allocated to each.

TABLE showing the CLASSIFICATION of the ACCOMMODATION for SICK, MATERNITY AND MENTAL CASES and the number of beds occupied by Wallasey cases on the 31st December.

Classification of Wards.*	Number of Wards.	BEDS.							
		Men		Women		Children (under 16 years of age)		Total.	
		Pro-vided	Occu-pied	Pro-vided	Occu-pied	Pro-vided	Occu-pied	Pro-vided	Occu-pied
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1. Medical ...	7	71	11	78	19	—	—	149	30
2. Surgical ...	7	74	3	67	8	—	—	141	11
3. Chronic sick ...	4	27	3	20	3	—	—	47	6
4. Children ...	3	—	—	—	—	94	12	94	12
5. Venereal ...	2	9	—	4	—	—	—	13	—
6. Tuberculosis	3	39	3	22	3	—	—	61	6
7. Isolation ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Maternity	5	—	—	21	2	—	—	21	2
9. Mental ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(a) Lunacy Act, 1890.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(1) Short Stay	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(2) Long stay	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Mental Treat-ment Act, 1930	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(1) Voluntary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(2) Temporary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Mental defectives	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	31	220	20	212	35	94	12	526	67

Maternity—Children 2.

Statistics relating to the year ended December 31st, 1936.

(A) IN-PATIENTS FROM WALLASEY.

1.	Total number of admissions	...	...	...	...	881
2.	Number of Women confined in Hospital	...	...	...	...	92
3.	Number of live births	...	...	...	...	89
4.	Number of still births	...	...	...	...	8
5.	Number of deaths among the newly-born (i.e. under four weeks of age)	...	...	...	...	1
6.	Total number of deaths among children under one year	...	...	...	...	7
7.	Number of Maternal deaths among women confined in Hospital	...	...	...	...	1
8.	Total number of deaths	...	...	...	...	167
9.	Total number of discharges (including infants born in Hospital)	...	...	...	...	767
10.	Duration of stay of patients included in 8 and 9 above Number of cases whose total stay was (a) 4 weeks or less, 633; (b) exceeding 4 but under 13 weeks, 225; (c) 13 weeks or more, 76.					
11.	Number of beds occupied (a) average during the year (b) highest 124 on (date) 4th January; (c) lowest on (date) 24th December	...	...	...	...	80 61
12.	Number of surgical operations under spinal and general anaesthetic (excluding dental operations) whole hospital	...	...	...	...	965
13.	Number of abdominal sections	do.	...	...	...	340

(B) OUT-PATIENTS FROM WALLASEY.

1. Nature and scope of the out-patient provision (if any) for continuation of treatment, emergency treatment, consultations or otherwise ... Nil

There is no out-patient department at this hospital as this term is usually understood. There are, however, various clinics held where patients attend once or twice a week as follows:—

1. Continuation Clinic, limited to patients who have received treatment as in-patients of the hospital and whose treatment is being continued as out-patients.
2. Ophthalmic Clinic.
3. Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic.
4. Dental Clinic.

Patients to the last three of these clinics are usually sent by the Medical Officer of Health and the Public Assistance Committee. In the ordinary way out-patients are not sent to the hospital although emergency treatment is given in cases of injury or accident.

2.	Total number of persons seen in the Out-patient Department	...	...	...	...	19
3.	Number of these subsequently admitted as In-patients	...	...	...	...	2
4.	Number of these who had received in-patient treatment at the Institution	...	...	...	...	2
5.	Total Attendances in Out-patient Department	...	...	...	...	68

(C) CLASSIFICATION OF WALLASEY IN-PATIENTS WHO WERE DISCHARGED FROM OR WHO DIED IN THE INSTITUTION DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1936.

DISEASE GROUPS.	Children (under 16 yrs. of age).		Men and Women.	
	Dis- ch'g'd	Died	Dis- ch'g'd	Died
A. Acute infectious disease (1)	7	—	5	1
B. Influenza (2)	—	—	1	2
C. Tuberculosis—				
Pulmonary	—	1	25	21
Non-pulmonary	2	—	1	—
D. Malignant disease	—	—	12	22
E. Rheumatism—				
(1) Acute rheumatism (rheumatic fever) to- gether with sub-acute rheumatism and chorea	5	1	5	2
(2) Non-articular manifestations of so-called “rheumatism” (muscular rheumatism, fibrositis, lumbago and sciatica) ...	—	—	1	—
(3) Chronic arthritis	—	—	5	2
F. Venereal disease	—	—	2	—
G. Puerperal pyrexia	—	—	2	—
H. Puerperal fever { (a) Women confined in the hospital	—	—	—	1
(b) Other cases	—	—	—	—
I. Other diseases and accidents connected with pregnancy and childbirth	—	—	10	—
J. Mental diseases { (a) Senile Dementia	—	—	8	—
(b) Other	1	—	11	—
K. Senile decay (3)	—	—	26	7
L. Accidental injury and Violence (4) ...	—	—	17	6
<i>In respect of cases not included in above :</i>				
M. Disease of the Nervous System & Sense Organs	3	1	39	10
N. Disease of the Respiratory System ...	40	3	31	12
O. “ “ Circulatory System	1	3	38	47
P. “ “ Digestive System	45	1	35	2
Q. “ “ Genito-urinary system ...	6	—	63	6
R. “ “ Skin	16	—	9	0
S. Other diseases	39	6	76	10
T. Mothers and infants discharged from Maternity Wards and not in- { Mothers cluded in above figures { Infants	— 90	— —	90 —	— —
U. Any persons not falling under any of the above headings	—	—	—	—
Totals	255	16	512	151

(1) Including—with the exception of Acute Primary and Influenzal Pneumonia, Tuberculosis, Puerperal Pyrexia and Puerperal Fever—all generally notifiable diseases, together with Measles, German Measles, Chickenpox, Whooping Cough and Mumps. Cases of Influenzal Pneumonia, Tuberculosis, Puerperal Pyrexia, Puerperal Fever and Acute Primary Pneumonia are recorded respectively under Groups B. C. G. H. and N. Cases of Encephalitis Lethargica are entered under Group A. if acute, and under Group M. if chronic.

(2) Including Acute Influenzal Pneumonia.

(3) Confined to cases and deaths in which no more specific diagnosis was practicable.

(4) Including suicides, attempted suicides and poisoning cases.

In addition to the foregoing tables supplied by the Birkenhead Municipal Hospital the Public Assistance Officer has supplied me with data concerning cases admitted to that Hospital and to other Institutions on the certificates of one or other of the District Medical Officers. The following is a summary of this information :—

	B'head Municipal Hospital 1936	Tranmere Institut'n 1936	Eastham House 1936
Wallasey cases in on Jan. 1st.	118	112	22
Admissions during year ...	787	230	9
Births ,, ,, ...	93	—	—
	— 998	— 342	— 31
Discharges during the year (including transfers to other Institutions) ...	763	172	11
Deaths during the year ...	165	43	—
	— 928	— 215	— 11
Remaining at Dec. 31st ...	70	127*	20

*In addition there was 1 case of Mental Deficiency in the Institution at December 31st chargeable to the Sub-Committee for the care of the Mentally Defective.

As stated elsewhere in this Report the Corporation have an arrangement with Birkenhead Corporation under which Wallasey sick are admitted into that Authority's Municipal Hospital up to a maximum number of 125. The highest number of Wallasey cases in at any one time during the year was 124 (week ended January 4th) ; and the lowest 61 (week ending December 26th).

INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR UNMARRIED MOTHERS, ILLEGITIMATE INFANTS AND HOMELESS CHILDREN WITHIN AND WITHOUT THE DISTRICT.

1. St. Faith's Home : Palm Grove, Birkenhead. A Grant of £60 per annum is made towards this Home, which receives young Unmarried Mothers from this Borough.
2. Public Assistance Committee : The Public Assistance Committee provide for the maintenance in Tranmere and various other Institutions, of unmarried Mothers and their children in cases of destitution.

3. Wallasey Children's Homes : The Public Assistance Committee have two houses situate, one in Falkland Road for the reception of 12 destitute children, and one in Albion Street for the reception of 25 children, of ages between 3 and 16 years.

DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICERS.

As and from April 1st, 1931, the Borough for the purposes of medical relief, was divided into three districts, as follows :—

No. 1 District.—To the North of an imaginary line drawn from the boundary along Poulton Bridge Road, Mill Lane, Liscard Road, Liscard Village, Manor Road, Seabank Road, Maddock Road.

District Medical Officer : Dr. W. B. BRIGGS, 19 Seabank Road.

No. 2 District.—That part of the Borough which lies to the South of this imaginary line.

District Medical Officer : Dr. I. K. HERMON, 143 Seabank Road.

No. 3 District.—Comprises the added areas of the old Parishes of Leasowe, Moreton and Saughall Massie.

District Medical Officer : Dr. R. L. WYNNE, " Westholm," Upton Road.

MATERNITY AND NURSING HOMES.

Nursing Homes on the Register at January 1st, ...	...	17
Applications for Registration during the year ...	...	3
Nursing Homes Registered ...	...	3
Orders made revising or cancelling registration ...	...	—
Appeals against such orders ...	...	—

Cases in which such orders have been—

(a) Confirmed on appeal; and ...	...	—
(b) Disallowed ...	...	—
Applications for exemption from Registration ...	...	—

Cases in which exemption has been—

(a) Granted ...	...	—
(b) Withdrawn ...	...	—
(c) Refused ...	...	—

Nursing Homes discontinued during the year ...	...	3
On the Register at December 31st ...	...	17
Deaths in Nursing Homes during the year ...	...	27
Visits during the year ...	...	84
Prosecutions for using non-registered premises ...	...	—

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

- (A) For Infectious Cases : (1) A Motor Ambulance (2) A Delivery Van for infected clothing.
- (B) For Non-Infectious and Accident Cases. Three Motor Ambulances for Non-Infectious and Accident cases are available for public use. These are under the control of the Watch Committee.
- (C) Wallasey is one of the Towns associated with the Merseyside Hospitals Council and its Penny in the £ Fund, and the Ambulances of that Council are available for removal to General Hospitals of Wallasey contributors.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

- ANTE-NATAL ... (1) At Child Welfare Centre, New Street. Mondays, 2-30 p.m. Tuesdays, 10-30 a.m.
(2) At Health Centre, Oakenholt Road, Moreton. Second and Fourth Wednesdays, 2-30 to 4-0 p.m.
- CHILD WELFARE (1) At New Street. Tuesdays and Fridays, 2 to 4 p.m. Six Cots for Infants under one year suffering from Malnutrition.
(2) At Health Centre, Oakenholt Road, Moreton. Tuesdays, 2 to 4 p.m.
(3) At Princess Road, Thursdays 2 to 4 p.m.
(4) At the Parish Hall, Wallasey Village. Wednesdays, 2 to 4 p.m.
- MATERNITY HOME ... At "Highfield," Mill Lane. Applications for terms of admission and arrangements for booking to be made in person to the Sister-in-Charge between 2 and 4 p.m., Week-days only.
- TUBERCULOSIS (1) At the Dispensary, Mill Lane. Mondays, Tuesdays and Fridays, 11-0 a.m. to 12 noon. Wednesdays, 6-15 to 7-30 p.m. Thursdays (for Children) 9-30 a.m. to 12 noon.
(2) At Health Centre, Oakenholt Road, Moreton. First and Third Wednesdays, 2 to 3 p.m.
- VENEREAL DISEASES ... At the Dispensary, Mill Lane. For Females Mondays, 5-30 to 6-30 p.m. For Males Wednesdays 7-45 to 8-30 p.m. For Irrigation 6 to 7 p.m., Mondays to Fridays, and 5 to 6 p.m. Saturdays.
- ARTIFICIAL SUNLIGHT At Mill Lane Hospital. By arrangement.

- MINOR AIL-
MENTS
- (1) At the School Clinic, No. 55 Church Street.
Each Morning (Week-days), 9-30 to
12 noon.
- (2) At Health Centre, Oakenholt Road,
Moreton. Tuesday and Friday 9-15
a.m. to 12 noon. Other Mornings,
9-15 to 10. Doctor attends on Tuesday,
9-15 to 9-45 a.m.
- EYES ... (1) At No. 55 Church Street, Thursdays, 2 to
4 p.m. Doctor attends.
- (2) At Health Centre, Oakenholt Road,
Moreton, At intervals, as necessary.
- DENTAL ... (1) At No. 55 Church Street. Mondays,
Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays
9-30 a.m. to 12 noon, and 2 to 4-30 p.m.,
Saturdays, 9-30 to 12 noon.
- (2) At Health Centre, Oakenholt Road,
Moreton. Mondays and Thursdays, 2 to
4-30 p.m.
- TONSILS AND
ADENOIDS ... Clinics held at Victoria Central Hospital,
Monday afternoons at 1-30.
- ORTHOPÆDIC (1) At the School Clinic, No. 55 Church Street.
Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and
Fridays, 2 to 4-30 p.m. Tuesdays,
Thursdays, Fridays, 9-30 to 12 noon,
for Massage, Electrical Treatment and
Remedial Exercises. Doctor attends on
First Wednesday of the Month at 2 p.m.
- (2) At Elleray Park School. Mondays and
Wednesdays, 9-15 a.m. to 12 noon.
Thursdays, 1-30 to 3-30 p.m.
- (3) At Health Centre, Oakenholt Road,
Moreton. Second Friday, 2 to 4 p.m.,
January, March, May, July, September
and November.

NOTE.—On days of Public Holiday the Clinics are closed.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

(A) in each Month ; and (B) in each Quarter for the Year 1936.

(A) MONTHS.

	Small-pox.	Diphtheria.	Erysipelas.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Puerperal Pyrexia.	Puerperal Fever.	Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	Acute Polio-Myelitis.	Tuberculosis		Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Malaria.	Dysentery.	Plague.	Pneumonia.	Encephalitis
										Pulmy.	Other.						
Jan. ...	—	29	4	10	1	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	10	—
Feb. ...	—	20	5	17	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
March ...	—	26	5	9	—	—	—	—	—	13	2	—	—	—	—	5	—
April ...	—	13	2	15	—	—	1	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
May ...	—	36	1	8	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
June ...	—	17	2	18	—	—	—	—	—	9	1	—	—	—	—	3	—
July ...	—	33	1	11	—	—	—	—	—	7	3	—	—	—	—	4	—
August	—	9	2	16	2	—	—	—	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	2	—
Spt. ...	—	11	1	17	1	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Oct. ...	—	8	1	14	—	—	—	—	—	8	2	—	—	—	—	4	—
Nov. ...	—	29	4	13	—	1	—	—	—	6	1	—	—	—	—	3	—
Dec. ...	—	28	2	18	1	1	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Totals ...	—	259	30	166	5	3	1	1	1	93	11	—	—	—	—	48	—

(B) QUARTERS.

1st Q. ...	—	75	14	36	1	1	—	1	—	23	2	—	—	—	—	21	—
2nd Q. ...	—	66	5	41	—	—	1	—	—	28	2	—	—	—	—	9	—
3rd Q. ...	—	53	4	44	3	—	—	—	1	19	4	—	—	—	—	9	—
4th Q. ...	—	65	7	45	1	2	—	—	—	23	3	—	—	—	—	9	—
Totals ...	—	259	30	166	5	3	1	1	1	93	11	—	—	—	—	48	—

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	Notifi- cations.	Cases notified at ages							Total Cases notified in each Ward.																	Cases Admit- ted to Mill Lane Hospital
		0-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	Over 65	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
Small-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	259	—	39	173	23	21	3	—	22	18	9	13	6	11	12	17	15	11	9	14	12	11	67	9	3	249
Erysipelas	30	2	1	2	—	10	10	5	1	—	—	2	2	4	1	3	—	6	2	1	3	2	2	1	—	7
Scarlet Fever	166	1	32	103	13	17	—	—	7	5	11	9	16	10	14	9	6	17	6	7	13	11	14	11	—	122
Enteric Fever	5	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	2
Puerperal Fever	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis...	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Poliomyelitis	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	48	—	—	5	8	13	15	7	5	2	6	—	1	4	1	7	3	3	2	2	1	1	6	4	—	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	93	—	—	1	30	38	18	6	10	4	6	4	5	4	6	7	15	4	5	8	6	1	4	4	—	42
Other forms of Tuberculosis	11	—	4	4	2	1	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	2	—	1	—	—
Measles (not notifiable) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Polio-Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Admissions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	77
TOTALS.....	618	3	77	292	77	105	46	18	46	32	33	28	31	33	35	44	39	42	25	34	39	29	94	31	3	519

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TABLE SHOWING NOTIFICATIONS SINCE 1913.

Disease.	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Small-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria & Mem- branous Croup	44	84	89	68	46	49	71	103	96	88	60	34	62	110	129	92	41	77	106	184	98	258	275	259
Erysipelas	21	47	34	21	20	12	22	31	19	18	17	19	22	24	32	20	29	23	34	31	30	39	30	30
Scarlet Fever	312	249	210	119	189	361	286	145	494	265	113	170	287	214	187	139	179	146	146	116	219	223	232	166
Typhus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid	19	22	14	11	2	4	1	6	11	2	4	10	3	2	3	6	5	3	7	1	3	1	2	5
Puerperal Fever	1	1	3	2	1	4	2	5	12	5	2	1	4	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	3	2	3	1
Puerperal Pyrexia (notifiable from Oct. 1st, 1926)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pulmon'y Tuberculosis Non-Pulmonary	158	171	130	181	192	182	115	142	198	160	117	169	180	108	68	104	99	102	82	7	3	7	15	3
Tuberculosis	66	38	39	48	25	16	52	26	31	31	31	51	56	31	30	46	28	25	24	22	22	26	22	11
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	1	1
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	1	1	1
Ophthalmia Neonator- um (from Apr. 1st, 1914)	—	16	8	17	12	9	9	10	7	5	7	11	2	3	2	8	3	8	8	6	7	2	5	—
Measles	—	—	—	1116	751	533	98	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles (German)	—	—	—	379	164	65	144	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	15	3	3	—	—	—	—	1	3	3	1	—	—	—	1	2	—
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia (all forms)	—	—	—	—	—	—	130	75	65	123	100	76	74	51	60	87	117	55	50	51	81	51	76	48
Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	5	3	5	6	9	7	5	2	1	2	1	1	—	—
Polio-Encephalitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Totals	621	630	528	1962	1403	1236	962	559	940	700	456	545	697	556	534	536	524	458	467	504	530	696	745	618

The above table includes written and other notifications.

SCARLET FEVER.

The notifications numbered 166, giving an attack rate of 1.73 per 1,000 of population. There was one death giving a rate of 0.01. The notifications in the previous year were 232 with one death, the rates being 2.40 and 0.01 respectively. 134 cases were removed to Hospital including 12 cases found not to be Scarlet Fever, 1 case was removed from Clatterbridge Infirmary under an arrangement between this Council and that Hospital, and one case was from the Children's Hospital, West Kirby.

" RETURN " CASES.

Periods of year when " Return " Cases have occurred in each year since 1911.

Year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mch.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Quarters			
													1st	2nd	3rd	4th
1911	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	3	—	—	—	2	3
1912	—	1	1	2	2	—	—	3	—	1	4	—	2	4	3	5
1913	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	2	—	1	2
1914	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—
1915	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
1916	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
1917	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
1918	—	—	4	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	4	—	2	1
1919	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	1
1920	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
1921	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
1922	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
1923	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1924	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1925	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	2	1	2	—	2	4
1926	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
1927	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
1928	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
1929	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1930	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	—
1931	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
1932	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
1933	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1934	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	2
1935	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	4	1	3	1	1	2	2	5	5
1936	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	2

There were 4 " Return " cases during the year.

The months in which they occurred were:—

April, August, November, December.

HOME TREATED CASES.

In 1 instance 2 cases were notified at the same time.

„ 1 instance 2nd case (home treated) was notified 88 days after 1st or 57 days after 1st was discharged from hospital.

REMOVALS TO HOSPITAL.

In seven instances second cases were removed at various intervals subsequent to the first case.

The following Table gives some very interesting
STATISTICS RE SCARLET FEVER SINCE 1901.

Year.	Estimated Population at Middle of Year.	Total Notifications.	Attack rate per 1,000 of Population.	No. of Deaths.	Death rate per cent. of Cases.	Death rate per 1,000 of Population.	No. of Cases Admitted to Hospital.	Percentage of Cases removed to Hospital.	No. of Deaths in Hospital.	Percentage of Deaths in Hospital to Admissions.
1901	54,000	147	2.7	5	3.4	0.09	68	45.5	4	5.9
	— Census — 53,579									
1902	55,000	293	5.3	5	1.7	0.09	199	67.9	4	2.0
1903	56,000	440	7.8	18	4.1	0.32	309	70.2	11	3.5
1904	57,000	270	4.7	8	3.0	0.14	170	62.9	7	4.1
1905	58,000	348	5.9	6	1.7	0.10	227	62.0	3	1.3
1906	62,000	266	4.3	6	2.2	0.09	178	66.9	6	3.3
1907	67,000	255	3.8	6	2.3	0.08	188	73.7	6	3.2
1908	71,000	248	3.5	10	4.0	0.14	174	70.1	9	5.1
1909	73,000	716	9.8	20	2.7	0.27	507	70.8	14	2.7
1910	75,000	329	4.3	3	0.5	0.04	229	69.6	2	0.8
1911	79,000	286	3.6	2	0.7	0.02	189	66.1	1	0.5
	— Census — 78,504									
1912	81,000	307	3.8	6	1.9	0.07	205	66.7	3	1.4
1913	83,000	312	3.8	6	1.9	0.07	216	69.2	5	2.3
1914	85,000	249	2.9	4	1.6	0.04	159	63.8	2	1.2
1915	Gross 90,000 Civil 85,000	210	2.3	3	1.4	0.03	90	42.8	3	1.4
1916	*83,442 †90,786	119	1.4	—	—	—	66	55.4	—	—
1917	*84,209 †93,869	189	2.2	—	—	—	111	58.7	—	—
1918	*80,956 †90,708	361	4.4	7	1.9	0.08	199	55.1	3	1.5
1919	95,424 †99,403	286	2.9	5	1.7	0.05	167	58.4	4	2.3
1920	100,000	145	1.4	—	—	—	83	57.1	—	—
1921	90,809	494	5.4	3	0.6	0.03	190	38.4	2	1.0
	— Census —									
1922	91,000	265	2.9	2	0.7	0.02	94	35.4	1	1.0
1923	o91,000	113	1.2	—	—	—	61	54.0	—	—
1924	91,000	170	1.8	1	0.6	0.01	89	52.3	1	1.1
1925	91,720	287	3.1	1	0.3	0.01	158	55.0	1	0.6
1926	93,050	214	2.2	1	0.4	0.01	80	37.7	—	—
1927	93,530	187	2.0	2	1.0	0.02	91	48.6	2	2.2
1928	99,000	139	1.4	1	0.7	0.01	76	54.9	2	2.6
1929	101,300	179	1.6	—	—	—	102	56.9	—	—
1930	98,900	146	1.5	—	—	—	85	58.2	—	—
	— Census —									
1931	97,626	146	1.5	1	0.6	0.01	104	71.2	—	—
1932	97,110	116	1.19	2	1.7	0.02	73	62.9	2	2.7
1933	97,600	219	2.24	1	0.4	0.01	136	62.1	1	0.7
1934	97,000	223	2.29	—	—	—	138	61.9	—	—
1935	96,600	232	2.40	1	0.4	0.01	207	81.0§	1	0.5
1936	95,860	166	1.73	1	0.6	0.01	134x	72.2§	1	0.7

* Registrar-General's estimate for calculating Death Rate.

† Ditto. Birth Rate.

o Lowest number of Notifications since 1892.

x Includes 2 cases admitted from other Authorities and 12 cases found not to be Scarlet Fever.

§ Wallasey Cases only.

DIPHTHERIA.

The notifications during the year were 259 compared with 275 during the previous year. The deaths numbered 12 as against 18 in 1935. The attack rate and death rate per 1,000 of population are 2.71 and 0.12 respectively. The notifications in the quarters were 1st, 75, 2nd, 66 ; 3rd, 53 ; 4th 65. 305 cases were admitted to Hospital. This number includes 24 "carriers" and also 4 cases admitted from Birkenhead. 32 admissions proved on bacteriological examination not to be Diphtheria.

There is a tendency on the part of some doctors to withhold administration of anti-toxin until the result of the bacteriological examination of the swab is made known. Far too much importance is placed on the bacteriological examination of the swab. The correct practice is to give anti-toxin whenever there is reason even to suspect diphtheria. When anti-toxin is given on the first day of disease, the death risk is practically nil, but rapidly increases with each day's delay in the administration.

ANTI-TOXIN APPLICATIONS FROM PRACTITIONERS.

The number of applications during the year was 64 and the number of units issued free was 1,116,000, compared with 124 applications and 2,150,000 units in the previous year.

HOME TREATED CASES.

In 1 instance 2nd case was notified 35 days after 1st.

REMOVALS TO HOSPITAL.

Three cases were removed at various intervals from four houses. Two cases were similarly removed from eleven houses.

In 1 instance a child was admitted to Hospital with Diphtheria. 6 months later he was again admitted with Diphtheria (? Tonsilitis) and 18 days after his second admission another case was admitted from the same address.

In 1 instance 2nd case was admitted 8 days after discharge of 1st from Hospital (1st case was scarlet fever). A 3rd case was admitted 1 day later and a 4th case was admitted 7 days after 3rd. In the 4th case the diagnosis was changed from Diphtheria to "PURPURA."

RETURN CASES.

There were 2 Return Cases during the year.

The months in which they occurred were:—

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2

The following Table gives some very useful
STATISTICS WITH RESPECT TO DIPHTHERIA SINCE 1901.

Year	Estimated Population Middle of Year	Total No. Of Cases Notified	Attack Rate per 1,000 Population	No. of Deaths Registered Diphtheria and Croup	Fatality per cent. of Cases	Mortality per 1,000 Population	Number of Cases treated in Hospital	Percentage of Cases Removed to Hospital
1901	54,000 Census	55	1.0	12	21.8	0.22	22	40.0
1902	55,000	40	0.7	5	12.5	0.09	20	50.0
1903	56,000	40	0.7	3	7.5	0.05	27	67.5
1904	57,000	55	0.9	12	21.8	0.21	33	54.5
1905	58,500	65	1.1	10	15.3	0.17	45	69.2
1906	62,000	58	0.9	12	20.7	0.19	30	51.7
1907	67,000	92	1.3	7	7.6	0.10	61	66.3
1908	71,000	72	1.0	8	11.0	0.11	50	69.4
1909	73,000	57	0.7	9	15.7	0.12	31	54.4
1910	75,000	44	0.58	4	9.0	0.05	25	56.8
1911	79,000 Census	62	0.78	16	25.8	0.20	46	74.2
1912	81,000	75	0.9	9	12.0	0.11	39	52.0
1913	83,000	44	0.5	5	11.3	0.06	28	63.6
1914	85,000	84	0.99	9	10.7	0.10	56	66.6
1915	Civil 85,000 Gr's 90,000	89	0.99	15	16.8	0.16	54	60.6
1916	*83,442 †90,786	68	0.08	11	16.1	0.13	43	63.2
1917	*84,209 †93,869	46	0.81	1	2.1	0.01	25	54.3
1918	*80,956 †90,708	49	0.65	6	12.2	0.07	31	65.3
1919	*95,424 †99,403	71	0.74	9	12.6	0.09	25	35.2
1920	100,000	103	1.03	7	6.8	0.07	33	32.0
1921	89,600	96	1.07	12	12.5	0.13	57	59.4
1922	91,000	88	0.85	4	4.5	0.04	46	52.0
1923	91,000	60	0.65	1	1.1	0.01	41	68.3
1924	91,000	34	0.37	1	2.9	0.01	25	73.5
1925	91,720	62	0.67	6	9.6	0.06	43	69.3
1926	93,050	110	1.18	12	10.9	1.01	90	81.8
1927	93,530	129	1.37	11	8.5	0.13	98	74.2
1928	99,000	92	0.92	8	8.6	0.08	61	66.3
1929	101,300	41	0.40	2	4.9	0.02	34	82.9
1930	98,900	77	0.76	7	9.1	0.07	64	83.1
1931	Census							
	97,626	106	1.08	6	8.4	0.07	87	82.0
1932	97,110	184	1.89	19	10.3	0.19	153	83.1
1933	97,600	98	1.00	8	8.1	0.08	93	94.9
1934	97,000	258	2.66	25	9.5	0.24	240	93.0
1935	96,600	275	2.84	18	6.5	0.18	274	95.2x
1936	95,860	259	2.70	12	4.2	0.12	*305	94.2x

† Registrar General's Gross Estimate for calculating Death Rate.

* Includes, however, 24 carriers, 4 cases admitted from Birkenhead, and 32 cases which were found not to be Diphtheria.

x Wallasey Cases only.

IMMUNISATION.

The policy of immunising against Diphtheria was continued throughout the year, parents being invited to the School prior to the first injection in order that the doctor might explain to them the nature and object of the immunisation. In no instance is an injection given without first referring parents to their own family doctors and without signed consent if the injection is to be given by the Assistant School Medical Officer. The usual ages for routine immunisation are one to seven years. It is worthy of note that in quite a good number of instances applications have been made direct to us by parents themselves.

During the course of the year, 1,205 forms were given out to parents offering immunisation, acceptances being received to the number of 688, slightly more than 50 per cent. The full course of treatment was administered to 600 of these children. In 47 instances treatment was not continued owing to family removals or failure to present the children for treatment.

In addition to the foregoing, 289 acceptances were received in regard to children in Mill Lane Hospital, the Children's Homes, etc. Thirty others were Schick tested, inoculations being found to be unnecessary.

Re-action following immunisation was very small as a general rule. In a few instances, however, it was somewhat severe.

Fourteen of the Nursing Staff at Mill Lane Hospital also received immunisation.

Diphtheria occurred in 12 children to whom had been administered Anti-Diphtheria Prophylactic.

Of 2 cases reported to have been immunised in another town 1 died (immunisation 6 years previously) and 1 had mild attack with no complications.

Of 6 others who had a full course of injections, 1 developed the disease within 3 days of the last injection and had a mild uncomplicated attack.

Of the other 5 cases, 4 had moderate attacks and 1 a mild attack all without complications.

Two children had only one injection and 2, two injections, so immunity could not be expected.

TYPHOID.

Five cases were notified during the year none proving fatal. Two cases were admitted to Hospital. The attack rate per 1,000 of population was 0.05. In three at least of these cases the source of infection was clearly outside the Borough. One was a child aged 8, belonging to Kilwinning, Ayrshire, on a visit to Wallasey, who had previously been staying at Blackpool.

Another was a Wallasey child who had been staying on holiday at Bournemouth where there were a number of Typhoid cases at the time.

A third case after returning to Wallasey from a Boarding School at Bradford was notified as suffering from Typhoid, the date of onset being stated as eight days after return.

The Table below shows how remarkable has been the fall for several years past in the number of cases notified. It will be noted that there were 257 cases in 1901, in a population of 53,000 whereas there were but five cases in 1936 with a population of 95,860.

DEATHS FROM TYPHOID SINCE 1901, WITH RATES.

Year.	Notified Cases.	Deaths.	Death-Rate per 1,000 of Population.	English Mortality Rate per 1,000 populat'n.
1901	257	31	0.57	0.16
1902	64	12	0.21	0.13
1903	47	5	0.08	0.10
1904	39	7	0.12	0.09
1905	61	8	0.13	0.09
1906	65	5	0.08	0.09
1907	31	3	0.04	0.07
1908	34	4	0.05	0.07
1909	18	2	0.02	0.06
1910	14	5	0.06	0.05
1911	24	1	0.01	0.06
1912	16	3	0.03	0.04
1913	19	3	0.03	0.04
1914	23	1	0.01	0.04
1915	14	3	0.03	0.03
1916	11	3	0.03	0.03
1917	2	1	0.01	0.02
1918	4	1	0.01	0.02
1919	1	—	—	0.01
1920	6	2	0.02	0.01
1921	11	1	0.01	0.01
1922	2	1	0.01	0.01
1923	4	1	0.01	0.01
1924	10	1	0.01	0.01
1925	3	—	—	0.01
1926	1	—	—	0.01
1927	3	1	0.01	0.01
1928	6	3	0.03	0.01
1929	5	2	0.02	0.01
1930	3	—	—	0.01
1931	7	—	—	0.01
1932	1	1	0.01	0.01
1933	3	—	—	0.01
1934	1	—	—	0.00
1935	2	—	—	0.00
1936	5	—	—	0.01

ERYSIPELAS.

The number of notifications during the year was 30, compared with 27 in the previous year. 7 cases were admitted to hospital. There were no deaths. The attack rate per 1,000 of population was 0.31.

CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS and ACUTE POLIO-MYELITIS.

One case of Cerebro Spinal Fever occurred during the year.

One case of Acute Polio-myelitis occurred during the year. This was not fatal.

ANTHRAX and RABIES.

One case was admitted to Mill Lane Hospital with clinical appearance of Anthrax, but bacteriological findings were negative.

MALARIA.

No cases of Malaria occurred during the year.

DYSENTERY, TYPHUS, CHOLERA, PLAGUE.

No cases occurred during the year, but contacts from vessels arriving from infected ports were visited and kept under observation.

ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.

No case was notified during the year.

POLIO-ENCEPHALITIS.

No case of Polio-Encephalitis was notified during the year.

ACUTE and INFLUENZAL PNEUMONIA.

The number of notifications during the year was 48, giving an attack rate of 0.50 per 1,000 of population, compared with 76 notifications, and an attack rate of 0.78 in the previous year.

The number of deaths of Pneumonia (all forms) was 59, a death rate of 0.61 per 1,000 of population, compared with 81 deaths and a rate of 0.84 in the previous year.

AGES OF NOTIFICATIONS.

0-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	over 65	Total
—	—	5	8	13	15	7	48

DEATHS FROM INFLUENZA and CHEST COMPLICATIONS.**(A) INFLUENZA.**

No. of Deaths.			Rate per 1,000 of population	Percentage of total deaths
Under 1 yr.	Over 1 yr.	Total.		
2	14	16	0.16	1.28

(B) BRONCHITIS.

1	28	29	0.30	2.41
---	----	----	------	------

(C) PNEUMONIA (All forms).

10	49	59	0.61	4.91
----	----	----	------	------

Some of these were admitted to the Victoria Central Hospital and some to the Birkenhead Municipal Hospital. In a few cases the services of the District Nurse were requisitioned.

SMALL-POX.

No cases were notified during the year.

PUBLIC HEALTH (SMALL-POX PREVENTION) REGULATIONS, 1917.

No primary vaccinations or re-vaccinations were performed by the Medical Officer of Health during the year.

ISOLATION AND DISINFECTION ARRANGEMENTS.

There are two Washington-Lyons Disinfectors at Mill Lane Infectious Diseases Hospital.

WORK OF DISINFECTION DURING THE YEAR.

Number of Houses disinfected after fevers	...	...	...	...	456
"	"	"	Phthisis	...	112
"	"	"	Other diseases	...	69
"	Rooms	"	Fevers and Phthisis	...	458
"	"	"	Vermin &c.	...	9
Books from Public, Private, or School Libraries disinfected	...	...	...	...	622

LIST OF ARTICLES DISINFECTED.

Number of Beds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	595
„ Pillows and Bolsters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1292
„ Blankets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1181
„ Quilts and Eiderdowns	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	984
„ Sheets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1194
„ Articles of wearing apparel	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4254
„ Miscellaneous articles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	374
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9874

LIST OF ARTICLES DESTROYED.

Number of Beds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
„ Pillows, Bolsters and Blankets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72
„ Articles of Bedding	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
„ Articles of wearing apparel	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	164

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

DIPHThERIA.

The notifications during the year were 259 as compared with 275 during the previous year. The number of cases admitted to hospital (including carriers and cases found not to be Diphtheria) were 305 against 274 during 1935. There were 12 deaths, 11 of which occurred in hospital, representing a hospital mortality of 3.6 per cent., as compared with 17 deaths in 1935, and a rate of 6.20 per cent.

Thirty-two cases notified as Diphtheria were diagnosed as :—Tonsillitis 13 ; Carriers 8 ; Quinsy 3 ; Bronchitis 1 ; Measles 1 ; Scarlet Fever 1 ; Peliosa Phenmarica 1 ; while there was no evidence of disease in 4 cases.

Actually 249 patients were found to be suffering from Diphtheria, including 5 who suffered from Concurrent Scarlet Fever, 1 from Concurrent Chickenpox, and 3 from Concurrent Measles.

There were 2 cases of Diphtheria among the staff. Cases from other hospitals :—Four cases were admitted from Clatterbridge. Three nurses, 1 maid, and 9 children were admitted from Leasowe Children's Hospital. One maid and 5 children were admitted from the Central Hospital ; one child who suffered from a rheumatic endocarditis—died. One child was admitted from the Cottage Hospital. Twenty-four “carriers” were admitted from Leasowe Hospital, five of whom were members of the staff. Tonsillectomy was performed in four of the most persistent cases, with satisfactory results.

The complications met with were as follows :—Paralysis 19 (Palatal 9 ; Palatal and Myocarditis 3 ; Squint 6 ; Faucial 1).

Myocarditis	..	1
Tonsillitis	..	11
Erysipelas	..	1
Otorrhoea	..	4
Nephritis	..	1

Deaths occurred within the following periods :—

7 hours after admission	1	} 11
2 days	..	..	2
4 "	..	..	1
6 "	..	..	1
7 "	..	..	1
8 "	..	..	1
9 "	..	..	1
10 "	..	..	1
12 "	..	..	1
14 "	..	..	1

ADMISSION OF CASES FOLLOWING ONSET OF DIPHTHERIA.

Admission within	1 day of onset—	14	Number fatal	Death rate Percentage of Admissions.
"	2 days	65	—	—
"	3 "	81	3	3.73
"	4 "	44	4	9.09
"	5 "	27	2	7.4
"	6 "	7	1	14.28
"	7 "	3	—	—
"	8 "	4	—	—
"	9 "	3	—	—
"	10 "	3	—	—
"	11 "	1	—	—
"	14 "	3	1	33.33
"	7 weeks	1	—	—
No. of cases in which onset was doubtful—	..	..17	—	—
		273		
	Carriers	32		
		305		

SCARLET FEVER.

The number of cases admitted to Hospital were 134, including 12 cases found not to be Scarlet Fever, as compared with 207 in 1935.

There were 3 cases of septic Scarlet Fever following operation.

One nurse was admitted from the Central Hospital.

There was one death.

Serum was administered in 39 cases.

Two patients notified as Scarlet Fever were diagnosed as :— Measles 1, and no evidence of disease 1 ; five patients suffered from concurrent Scarlet Fever, 4 from concurrent Chickenpox, and one from concurrent Measles.

One case was cross-infected Measles, and one case cross-infected Chickenpox.

There were 4 return cases, one each occurring in the 2nd and 3rd quarters, the other two were in the 4th quarter of the year.

Complications which arose were as follows :—

Adenitis (1 on admission)	..	..	..	11
Rhinitis	..	..	..	3
Septic Finger	..	..	..	3
Arthralgia	..	..	..	3
Nephritis	..	..	..	1
Tonsillitis	..	..	..	2
Relapse	..	..	..	1
Otorrhoea	..	..	..	1
Adenitis and Otorrhoea	..	..	..	1

ERYSIPELAS.

Seven cases were admitted during the year.

TYPHOID.

Two cases were admitted. One case was a true *B. typhosus* infection, the other an Apical Pneumonia.

WHOOPING COUGH.

Two cases were admitted.

One case was complicated by broncho-pneumonia and chickenpox, while the other showed no evidence of disease.

MEASLES.

Nineteen cases were admitted, and included a nurse from the Cottage Hospital, Hoylake.

Nine cases were complicated by broncho-pneumonia, and in one there was no evidence of disease.

Complications were :—

Adenitis (on admission)	..	..	..	1
Otorrhoea (2 on admission)	..	..	..	3

One case developed Scabies. Three cases proved fatal.

ANTHRAX.

One case was admitted with clinical appearance of Anthrax, but bacteriological findings were negative.

VACCINATION.

The two Public Vaccinators for the Borough are Dr. W. B. Briggs, for the North District, and Dr. N. A. C. Best for the South District. The Vaccination Officer is Mr. William M. Jardine.

The following is information supplied to the Ministry of Health in regard to the work carried out by these Officers.

Form M379A.

RETURN showing Numbers of Persons successfully vaccinated and re-vaccinated at the cost of the Rates by the Public Vaccinators during the year ended 30th September, 1936.

District	Public Vaccinator.	Numbers of Successful Primary Vaccinations of Persons			Number of Successful Re-Vaccinations
		under one year of age	one and up-ward	Totals	
North Wallasey	Dr. William Bruce Briggs ...	245	4	249	1
South Wallasey	Dr. Norman A. C. Best ...	262	4	266	4
		507	8	515	5

Particulars with regard to vaccination of infants by the Public Vaccinators are as follow.

RETURN BY VACCINATION OFFICER

Respecting the Vaccination of Children whose births were registered from 1st January to 31st December, 1936, inclusive.

No. of Births returned in the "Birth List Sheets" as registered from 1st Jan. to 31st December <u>1935</u>	No. of these births duly entered by 31st January, 1937 in Columns I., II., IV. and V. of the "Vaccination Register" (Birth List Sheets).					No. of these births which on 31st Jan., 1937, remained unentered in Vaccination Register on account of			No. of these Births remaining on 31st Jan. 1937 neither entered in vaccinat'n Register nor temporarily accounted for in Report Book	No. of Certificates of successful primary vaccin'n of children under 14 received during the Calendar <u>year</u> <u>1936</u>	No. of Statutory Declarations or conscientious objections received during the Calendar <u>year</u> <u>1936</u>
	Col. I. Success-fully vaccinated	Col. II.		Col. IV. Statutory Declara-tions or conscientious objections received	Col. V. Died un-vaccinated	Postpone-ment by Medical Certificate	Removal to Districts the vaccinat'n Officers of which have been appraised	Removal to places unknown or which cannot be reached and cases not having been found			
		Insus-ceptible	Had Small-pox								
1,138	648	2	—	352	44	19	7	44	22	760	349

MEASLES.

Measles is not notifiable in the Borough. Cases and suspected cases occurring in the Schools are reported through the Education Office, and all are visited in their homes by the Health Visitors. Certain cases also are admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital.

628 cases were reported during the year, of which 16 were found not to be Measles. There were eleven deaths, giving a rate of 0.11 per 1,000 of the population. The number of visits paid to Measles cases was 497.

WHOOPING COUGH.

The procedure with regard to Whooping Cough is exactly the same as in Measles.

111 cases were reported during the year, 1 of which was found not to be Whooping Cough. Five of the cases proved fatal, giving a death rate of 0.05 per 1,000 of population. 93 visits were paid during the year.

CHICKEN POX.

Cases of suspected Chicken Pox are reported by the Education Authority, and visits are paid to the homes in order to ascertain the conditions existing thereat. Cases which admit of any doubt as to diagnosis are visited by one of the Medical Staff. Children found unvaccinated are reported to the Public Vaccinator.

The number of cases reported during the year was 189; 8 were found not to be as reported. None of the cases proved fatal.

MUMPS.

Mumps is a disease which at times very adversely affects the attendance of children at school. 31 cases—compared with 75 in 1935—were reported during the year, 6 of which were found not to be Mumps. None of the cases were fatal.

SCHOOLS.

The Report with regard to the medical inspection of School Children will be found in the Appendix to this Report.

Cases of infectious or suspected infectious disease occurring amongst the scholars are reported by the Director of Education. All these are visited, and a report on each sent to that official. Whenever there is a suspicion that diseases are being spread by means of any particular school, visits are paid to it, and children excluded where necessary.

The periods of exclusion of infected children and contacts were revised during the year in order to bring them into line with those recommended by the Board of Education.

TUBERCULOSIS.

REPORT OF Dr. F. C. MORGAN.

Clinics at which the Clinical Tuberculosis Officer attended were held as under :—

Mill Lane Dispensary.	Health Clinic, Oakenholt Rd.,
Mondays, 10-45 a.m. Adults	First and third Wednesday in
Tuesdays, 10-45 a.m. „	each month at 2 p.m.
Wednesdays, 6-15 to 7-30 p.m.	
Fridays, 10-45 a.m. Adults	
Thursdays, 9-30 a.m. Children	

	1936	1935	1934
No. of cases of Tuberculosis on register			
December 31st	370	386	384
No. of new cases attending the Dispensaries	462	459	404
No. of new cases diagnosed as suffering from Tuberculosis	67(14%)	84(18%)	85 (21%)
No. of new cases diagnosed as suffering from Malnutrition (Children)	89	113	116
No. of cases sent by General Practitioners (Excluding contacts)	211 (45%)	174 (60%)	154 (59%)
No. of contacts seen by General Practitioners	171	161	145

It is very satisfactory to state that there is an increase in the number of new cases but a marked decrease in the numbers diagnosed as Tuberculous.

ATTENDANCES.

*Tuberculous Cases and Suspects.**Malnutrition.*

	<i>Mill Lane Dis. Wallasey.</i>		<i>Oakenholt Rd. Moreton.</i>	
Males	535	51	—	—
Females	538	61	—	—
Children	1,022	47	755	48
	<hr/> 2,095	<hr/> 159	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total number of Tuberculosis old cases attended				430
Total number of Malnutrition old cases attended				39
Total number of Tuberculosis attendances				2,254
Total number of Malnutrition attendances.. .. .				803

The numbers are almost identical with those of last year.

CONTACTS.

The number of contacts was 171 (93 adults, 78 children)

Of the Adults—

No. of persons found to be suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis	... ..	12 (13%).
No. of persons found to be suffering from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	... ..	Nil.
No. of cases diagnosed Non-Tuberculous	... ..	81

Of the Children—

No. found to be suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis...	... ..	1 (1.5%).
No. found to be suffering from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	... ..	2 (3%).
No. found to be suffering from Malnutrition	... ..	35 (44.5%).
No evidence of any disease	... ..	40 (51%)

The percentage of Malnutrition among contacts is about the same as that of last year.

Only 13 per cent. of the Adult contacts were found to be suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis. This is exactly half the number found during 1935.

It is very gratifying to be able to examine so many adult contacts, this satisfactory large number is due to the tact and perseverance of my Dispensary Nurse.

MALNUTRITION.

No. of children on register January 1st, 1936	... ..	331
No. of children discharged during 1936	... ..	117

Of those discharged :—

Ceased to attend	... ..	67
Discharged Fit	... ..	27
Left the district	... ..	20
Died	... ..	1
Transferred to Tuberculosis Register	...	2

SPUTUM.

No. of specimens examined for tubercle bacilli	...	512
No. found to contain tubercle bacilli	... ..	128

DEATHS.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

	1936	1935	1934
No. of deaths	62	65	48
Death rate per 1,000 of population ...	0.66	0.67	0.49
Cases dead within two years of notification	41	38	31
Non-notified deaths	3	7	5

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

	1936	1935	1934
No. of deaths	11	6	14
Death-rate per 1,000 of population ...	0.12	0.06	0.14
Cases dead within two years of notification	2	5	4
Non-notified deaths (3 Meningitis) ...	9	1	10
(4 Peritoneum)			
(1 Generalised)			
(1 Cervical Adenitis)			
(3 months old)			

The deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis were 42 Males, 20 Females.

In Females 77% of the deaths occurred between the ages of 15 and 37—in Males 68% of the deaths occurred between the ages of 24 and 59.

The number of deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis has slightly diminished while that from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis has increased.

NOTIFICATIONS (Pulmonary).

There were 90 Notifications (58 Males, 32 Females) of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, plus 7 transfers from other areas. This is 10 more than last year.

As regards age periods :—

59%	of the males notified were between the ages of	... 20-45
42%	„ „ „ „ „ „	... 25-45
70%	„ females „ „ „ „	... 20-45
31%	„ „ „ „ „ „	... 20-25

Nearly all those cases notified attended the Dispensaries, a large percentage of these attending before notification having been referred by General Practitioners for opinion.

NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

There were 11 Notifications (6 males, 5 females) plus 6 cases transferred from other areas.

CLASSIFICATION OF NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Meninges	2
Cervical Glands	3
Abdomen	2
Bones and Joints	2
Kidney	1
Testes	1

The notifications were exactly half of those of last year.

SOURCE OF NOTIFICATIONS.

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	1936	1935	1936	1935
Notifications from General Practitioners	67%	54%	37%	32%
Notifications from Tuberculosis Officer	24%	36%	—	14%
Notifications from other sources	9%	10%	63%	54%

OCCUPATIONS OF CASES NOTIFIED IN 1936.

Clerical	14	Bus Conductors	2
Shop Assistants	12	Fitter	1
Domestics	11	Scholar	1
Housewives	9	Bricklayer	1
No occupation	8	Supervisor, P.O. Telephone	1
Labourers	6	Dairyman	1
Factory Workers	5	Window Cleaner	1
Seafaring	4	Electrician	1
Joiners	3	Hairdresser	1
Professional	3	Confectioner	1
Gardeners	3	Insurance Inspector... ..	1

SANATORIA.

There are 22 beds in Mill Lane Sanatorium, chiefly for early cases for observation, a few beds being reserved for advanced cases, to remove infection from the home.

There are also 16 beds available for Wallasey cases at the Cheshire Joint Sanatorium near Market Drayton, Salop, for early cases and cases requiring operative treatment.

MILL LANE SANATORIUM.

	Adults Children Total		
Remaining January 1st, 1936	17	1	18
Admitted during 1936	40	1	41
Discharged during 1936	32	1	33
Fatal during 1936	4	—	4
Remaining December 31st, 1936	21	1	22

RESULTS.

Patients discharged	much improved	...	...	11 (33%)
„	improved	...	...	18 (55%)
„	no improvement	...	...	4 (12%)

Of the 33 discharges (32 adults, 1 child) :—

Working part time	...	...	...	...	1 (3%)
„ full time	...	...	...	...	6 (18%)
Unemployed but fit for work	...	...	...	...	2 (6%)
Transferred to Birkenhead Municipal Hospital	..	..	..	..	1 (3%)
Transferred to Cheshire Joint Sanatorium	...	...	...	...	11 (33%)
At school regularly	..	..	..	..	1 (3%)
Left the district or died	...	...	...	...	5 (16%)
Unfit for work	...	...	...	...	6 (18%)

CHESHIRE JOINT SANATORIUM.

	Males	Females	Children	Total
Remaining January 1st, 1936	8	7	1	16
Admitted during 1936	6	9	—	15
Discharged „ „	6	7	—	13
Fatal „ „	1	—	—	1
Remaining December 31st, 1936	7	9	1	17

RESULTS.

	Males.	Females
Working part time	—	—
Working full time	4 (66%)	6 (86%)
Unemployed, but fit for work	1 (17%)	1 (14%)
Unfit to work, but suitable for colony	1 (17%)	—
Left the district	—	—

LEASOWE OPEN-AIR HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN.

	(Female)	
	Adults.	Children
Remaining January 1st, 1936	.. —	8
Admitted during 1936	.. 1	4
Discharged during 1936	.. 1	5
Remaining December 31st, 1936	.. —	7

RESULTS.

	Adult.	Children
At school regularly	.. —	4
Left District	.. —	1
Working regularly	.. 1	—

The cases sent to Cheshire Joint Sanatorium are selected after a careful survey in Mill Lane Sanatorium or at home.

A considerable number of very advanced and hopeless cases are taken into Mill Lane Sanatorium to relieve the home conditions. The beds in Mill Lane Sanatorium have been rather blocked during the year by the large number of advanced patients. Only thirty-three patients were admitted, and a considerable number had therefore to be sent to the Birkenhead Municipal Hospital.

The beds in Cheshire Joint Sanatorium have been constantly occupied, including one extra female bed. The number of patients admitted during the year was only 13 (6 males, 7 females) as against 20 (8 males, 12 females), in 1935. There is a tendency to keep the patients in for long periods of time so that the waiting list accumulates.

A report on the bed accommodation for Pulmonary Tuberculosis at the Sanatoria was furnished during the latter part of the year.

27 per cent. of the patients discharged from Mill Lane Sanatorium were working or fit to work.

83 per cent. of the males and 100 per cent. of the females discharged from Cheshire Joint Sanatorium were working or fit to work.

BIRKENHEAD MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL—

In Hospital January 1st, 1936	...	...	...	...	4
Admitted during 1936	...	...	...	...	49
Discharged during 1936	...	...	...	...	25
Died in Institution	...	...	...	...	22
Remaining December 31st, 1936	...	...	...	...	6

Of the 25 discharges :—

Working part time	...	...	...	...	...	1
Unfit for work	...	...	...	...	...	9
Transferred to Mill Lane Sanatorium	...	...	...	...	...	7
Re-admitted	..	..	..	..	..	3
Since died	..	..	..	..	..	4
Left the district	..	..	..	..	..	1

A larger number of cases with advanced disease were admitted during 1936—namely, 49 as compared with 35 during 1935—44 per cent. of these died compared with 37 per cent in 1935.

TREATMENT OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Rest for Febrile Cases.

Rest combined with graduated exercises for Afebrile cases.

ADDITIONAL TREATMENT.

1. *Artificial Pneumothorax*.—

Males 22—13 continuing refills.

11 working constantly	...	...	...	50%
4 unemployed	...	...	...	18%
1 unfit for work	...	...	...	5%
2 transferred to Cheshire Joint Sanatorium				9%
2 died	...	...	...	9%
2 in-patients Mill Lane Sanatorium			...	9%

Females 16—5 continuing refills.

5 working constantly	...	...	...	30%
3 Working part time	...	...	...	20%
3 transferred to Cheshire Joint Sanatorium				20%
2 left district	...	...	...	10%
3 cases failure of treatment	...	...	...	20%

Total number of refills during the year 374 (212 Males, 162 Females), this is 102 in excess of 1935 and 168 in excess of 1934.

2. *Gold Treatment*.—This is very useful in certain cases ; an oily emulsion of the metal is injected deep into the muscles, at weekly intervals. 67 injections (34 Males, 33 Females) were given to 7 patients.

3. *Postural Drainage*.—The foot of the bed is raised, and the patient kept thus for varying periods. Purulent sputum is more easily brought up.

4. *Sand Bags*.—Linen Bags, containing 1—5-lbs. of sand are placed on the patient's chest for varying periods, keeping the part at rest.

AFTER CARE.

All patients after discharge from Sanatorium are kept under observation and receive frequent visits from the Health Visitor re Sanatorium regime. They are also encouraged to attend the Dispensary for observation, where instruction and advice are given. Cod Liver Oil and a pint of milk daily are supplied to necessitous cases for various periods under an arrangement with the Wallasey Invalid Children's Association, at the cost of the Local Authority.

Unfortunately, there is no scheme whereby those who leave the Sanatoria having no work can be given employment. Thus much money expended on Sanatoria treatment is wasted.

In some districts the Borough and County Councils absorb some of these unemployed ex-patients into the parks and other departments, with excellent results.

It is during the first two years after leaving the Sanatorium that most of the breakdowns occur, so this is obviously the period in which something must be done if lives and money are not to be wasted.

HOUSING.

Tuberculosis being an infectious disease is frequently spread amongst members of a family where a case exists. The sleeping accommodation is of very important consideration—preventing the spread of infection.

All notified cases are visited by the Tuberculosis nurse, and advice given as to precautions necessary to take.

- 56 (62%) Notified persons were found to be occupying separate bed and room.
- 3 (3%) Notified persons were found to be occupying separate bed but sharing room.
- 24 (26%) Notified persons were found to be sharing beds (mostly married persons).
- 5 (5%) Notified persons were not visited on request of the Medical Practitioner.
- 2 (3%) Notified from the County Asylum.

These visits are of the utmost importance, as the advice which is given at home is more likely to be followed where unsatisfactory methods of living and the risks of spreading infection can be demonstrated. The actual number of visits does not, by any means, represent the amount of work done, as the period spent in a home is bound to vary in proportion to the difficulties encountered. The results in these visits must be shown in the number of contacts (especially adults) persuaded to come to the Dispensaries for examination, and this result has been extremely satisfactory.

X-RAY.

This is the first full year we have had the X-Ray plant.

443 X-ray examinations were made compared with 367 in 1935 and 90—100 in each of the previous years.

102 more refills for Artificial Pneumothorax were done.

23 Orthopaedic cases were examined.

BLOOD SEDIMENTATION TESTS.

This is a valuable guide in assessing the results of treatment.

55 Blood specimens were tested.

VISITS.

The number of visits paid in 1936 by the Dispensary Nurses and Health Visitors was 1,794.

CLERICAL.

The clerical working of the dispensary has proceeded very smoothly. The work of this branch of the Dispensary is exceedingly complicated and requires great accuracy and care to furnish the various returns required. The number of letters and other communications sent out during the year was 911.

I am pleased to state that there is complete co-operation with all the general Practitioners of the district. In addition to the 53 personal consultations and 358 other various communications with the General Practitioners, 241 personal visits were paid by Doctors with the object of discussing points in diagnosis and treatment of their cases.

Form T. 145a.

Supplementary Annual Return showing in summary form (a) the condition at the end of 1936 of all Patients remaining on the Dispensary Register; and (b) the reasons for the removal of all cases written off the Register. The Table is arranged according to the years in which the patients were first entered on the Dispensary Register as definite cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, and their classification at that time.

[illegible]

Form T.137, 1936.

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1930.

PART I.—Summary of Notifications during the period from the 1st of January to the 31st December, 1936.

Age Periods	Formal Notifications.												Total Notifi- cations.
	Number of Primary Notifications of new cases of tubercu- losis.												
	0	1	5	10	15	20	25	35	45	55	65	Total (all ages)	
Pulmonary Males	—	—	—	—	4	9	12	13	6	8	6	58	80
„ Females	—	—	—	1	4	10	7	6	3	1	—	32	35
Non-pulmonary Males	—	2	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	6	6
Non-Pulmonary Females	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	5	5

PART II.

SUPPLEMENTAL RETURN.

New cases of Tuberculosis coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the above-mentioned period, otherwise than by formal notification.

Age Periods	0	1	5	10	15	20	25	35	45	55	65	Total
Pulmonary Males	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	1	5
„ Females	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	4
Non-Pulmonary Males	1	2	2	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	7
„ „ Females	1	3	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	8

Source or sources from which information as to the above-mentioned cases was obtained.

Source of Information.	No. of Cases.	
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
Death Returns { from local Registrars	2	6
{ transferable deaths from Registrar General	—	1
Posthumous notifications	—	2
“ Transfers ” from other areas (other than transferable deaths)	7	6
Other Sources if any (specify)	—	—

PART III.

NOTIFICATION REGISTER.

	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Total Cases
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
Number of cases of Tuberculosis remaining at the 31st December, 1936, on the Registers of Notifications kept	293	222	515	81	68	149	664
Number of cases <i>removed</i> from the Register (s) during the year by reason <i>inter alia</i> of :							
1. Withdrawal of notification	13	18	31	3	2	5	36
2. Recovery from the disease	17	15	32	7	2	9	41
3. Death	44	18	62	7	5	12	74

1. Number of cases on Dispensary Register on January 1st	386	7. Number of consultations with medical practitioners :— (a) Personal† (b) Other	55 358
2. Number of cases transferred from other areas and cases returned after discharge under Head 3 in previous years	49	8. Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officers to homes (including personal consultations)† ..	19
3. Number of cases transferred to other areas, cases not desiring further assistance under the scheme, and cases "lost sight of" ..	24	9. Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to homes for Dispensary purposes	1633 Tub. 161 Mal.
4. Cases written off during the year as Dead (all causes)	46	10. Number of :— (a) Specimens of sputum, etc., examined.. (b) X-ray examinations made in connection with Dispensary work..	512 443
5. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts)	2300 Tub 805 Mal.	11. Number of "Recovered" cases restored to Dispensary Register, and included in A (a) and A (b) above.. .. .	
6. Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December	28	12. Number of "T.B. plus" cases on Dispensary Register on December 31st	198

(B) **Number of Dispensaries for the treatment of Tuberculosis** (excluding centres used only for special forms of treatment) Provided by Council 2. * Remaining undiagnosed on 31st December.

† All personal consultations whether held at homes of patients or elsewhere are included in Item 7 (a), and all visits by Tuberculosis Officers at homes, whether or not accompanied by a personal consultation included in Item 7 (a) are entered in Item 8.

(C) Number of beds available for the treatment of Tuberculosis on the 31st December in Institutions belonging to the { Council or Joint Committee and its Constituent Authorities.

Name of Institution.	For Pulmonary Cases		For Non-Pulmonary Cases.		Total
	Adults	Children under 15	Adults	Children under 15	
Mill Lane Sanatorium	18	4	—	—	22
Cheshire Joint Sanatorium, Market Drayton, Salop	16	—	—	—	16
Leasowe Hospital	—	—	2	8	10
East Lancashire Tuberculosis Colony, Barrowmore Hall, Ches.	1	—	—	—	1

(D) Return showing the extent of Residential Treatment and Observation during the year in Institutions (other than Poor Law Institutions) approved for the treatment of Tuberculosis

		In Institu- tions on Jan. 1st (1)	Admitted during the year (2)	Discharged during the year (3)	Died in the Institu- tions (4)	In Institu- tions on Dec. 31st (5)
Number of doubt- fully tuberculous cases admitted for observation	Adult males	—	—	—	—	—
	Adult females	—	1	1	—	—
	Children	—	1	1	—	—
	Total	—	2	2	—	—
Number of patients suffer- ing from pulmonary tuberculosis	Adult males	15	29	24	2	18
	Adult females	18	25	21	3	19
	Children	2	1	1	—	2
	Total	35	55	46	5	39
Number of patients suffering from non- pulmonary T.B.	Adult males	—	—	—	—	—
	Adult females	—	1	1	—	—
	Children	8	3	4	—	7
	Total	8	4	5	—	7
Grand Total		43	61	53	5	46

(E) Return showing the extent of Residential Treatment provided during the year in Poor Law Institutions for persons chargeable to the Council.

		In Institu- tions on Jan. 1st (1)	Admitted during the year (2)	Discharged during the year (3)	Died in the Institu- tions (4)	In Institu- tions on Dec. 31st (5)
Number of patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis admitted for treatment	Adult males	—	—	—	—	—
	Adult females	—	—	—	—	—
	Children	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	—	—	—	—	—
Number of patients suffering from non- pulmonary tuber- culosis admitted for treatment	Adult males	—	—	—	—	—
	Adult females	—	—	—	—	—
	Children	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	—	—	—	—	—
Grand Total		—	—	—	—	—

This table is intended to show the extent of treatment provided by the Authority additional to that provided by them under the Public Health Acts.

(F) Return showing the results of observation of doubtfully tuberculous cases discharged during the year from Institutions approved for the treatment of Tuberculosis.

Diagnosis on discharge from observation	For Pulmonary Tuberculo- sis.						For Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.						Totals		
	Stay under 4 weeks			Stay over 4 weeks			Stay under 4 weeks			Stay over 4 weeks					
	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.
tuberculous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
on-tuberculous ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
doubtful	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1

G). Return showing the immediate results of treatment of definitely Tuberculous patients discharged during the year from Institutions approved for the treatment of Tuberculosis.

[illegible]

SUPPLEMENTARY RETURN BIRKENHEAD MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL.

D) Return showing the extent of Residential Treatment and Observation during the year in Institutions (other than Poor Law Institutions) approved for the treatment of Tuberculosis.

		In Institu- tions on Jan. 1st (1)	Admitted during the year (2)	Discharged during the year (3)	Died in the Institu- tions (4)	In Institu- tions on Dec. 31st (5)
Number of doubtful tuberculosis cases admitted for observation	<div> <div>Adult males</div> <div>Adult females</div> <div>Children</div> <div>Total</div> </div>	<div>—</div> <div>—</div> <div>—</div> <div>—</div>	<div>2</div> <div>—</div> <div>1</div> <div>3</div>	<div>2</div> <div>—</div> <div>—</div> <div>2</div>	<div>—</div> <div>—</div> <div>—</div> <div>—</div>	<div>—</div> <div>—</div> <div>1</div> <div>1</div>
Number of patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis	<div> <div>Adult males</div> <div>Adult females</div> <div>Children</div> <div>Total</div> </div>	<div>3</div> <div>1</div> <div>—</div> <div>4</div>	<div>26</div> <div>22</div> <div>1</div> <div>49</div>	<div>10</div> <div>15</div> <div>—</div> <div>25</div>	<div>16</div> <div>5</div> <div>1</div> <div>22</div>	<div>3</div> <div>3</div> <div>—</div> <div>6</div>
Number of patients suffering from non-pulmonary T.B.	<div> <div>Adult males</div> <div>adult females</div> <div>Children</div> <div>Total</div> </div>	<div>—</div> <div>—</div> <div>—</div> <div>—</div>	<div>1</div> <div>—</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div>	<div>1</div> <div>—</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div>	<div>—</div> <div>—</div> <div>—</div> <div>—</div>	<div>—</div> <div>—</div> <div>1</div> <div>1</div>
Grand Total		4	56	30	22	8

(F) Return showing the results of observation of doubtfully tuberculous cases discharged during the year from Institutions approved for the treatment of Tuberculosis.

[illegible]

(G). Return showing the immediate results of treatment of definitely Tuberculous patients discharged during the year from Institutions approved for the treatment of Tuberculosis.

Classification	on admission to the Institution.	Condition at time of discharge.	Duration of Residential Treatment in the Institution.												Grand Totals.
			Under 3 months.			3—6 months.			6—12 months.			More than 12 months.			Totals.
			M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Class T.B. minus	Quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Not quiescent	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Died in Institution . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
	Class T.B. plus Group 1.	Quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis.		Not quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Died in Institution . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Class T.B. plus Group 2.	Quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Not quiescent	1	3	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Class T.B. plus Group 3.	Quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Not quiescent	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
		Died in Institution . .	2	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	6
	Bones and Joints	Quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis		Not quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Died in Institution . .	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
	Abdominal	Quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Not quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis		Died in Institution . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Other Organs	Quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Not quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Died in Institution . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Pe	Quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	ph	Not quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	l	Died in Institution . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Gl		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

VENEREAL DISEASES.

REPORT OF DR. F. C. MORGAN.

The Venereal Diseases Medical Officer attends the following Clinics at Mill Lane Dispensary :—

Mondays Females, 5-30 p.m. to 6-30 p.m.

Wednesdays Males, 7-45 p.m. to 8-30 p.m.

Irrigation daily between 6 and 7 p.m. Special arrangements are made to suit cases that cannot attend at the appointed hours. A number irrigate at home after instruction. Free treatment is given at all Clinics.

The number of new cases for 1936 was 68—a decrease of 12 in 1935 and 30 in 1934.

After deducting the non-venereal cases the number of definite cases was 45. This is the smallest number on record.

The attendances were :—

			1936	1935	1934	1933
Males	...	...	2,827	1,934	2,804	2,552
Females	...	...	199	324	306	207

The male attendances are up by 893, the female attendances are fewer.

The following are particulars of the 45 cases of V.D. :—

			Syphilis	Gonorrhoea
Males	...	...	4	33
Females	...	...	3	5

127 specimens in connection with the Clinic were examined at the Laboratory, Mill Lane Dispensary. 50 specimens of blood were sent from the Clinic for Wasserman Re-action.

Information has always been sought for and advice given to patients proceeding to other areas re hours and places of attendance.

Return of Wallasey residents treated in Liverpool, Birkenhead and other areas during the year.

			B'head	L'pool	S. Shields	Leeds	Total
Syphilis	...	...	5	9	—	1	15
Chancre	...	...	—	5	—	—	5
Gonorrhoea	...	...	10	39	—	—	49
Conditions other than Venereal	...	...	8	28	1	—	37
			—	—	—	—	—
			23	81	1	1	106
Total attendances of all cases	...	...	728	2,495	1	1	3,225
			—	—	—	—	—
In-patients	...	...	77	—	—	—	77

RETURN relating to all persons who were treated at the Treatment Centre at Wallasey, during the year ended the 31st December, 1936.

[illegible]

Number of cases of congenital syphilis in Item 3
above classified according to age periods ...

of preparations used in treatment of Syphilis :—

Names of preparations	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total number of injections given (out-patients and in-patients)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of injections <i>included in (b)</i> given to patients who on first attendance at this Centre were suffering from primary and secondary syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...

Biological Work :—

Number of specimens examined at and by the medical officer of the treatment centre ...				
Number of specimens from patients attending at the centre sent for examination to an approved laboratory ...	...	...	...	...

STATEMENT showing the services rendered at the Treatment Centre during the year, classified according to the areas in which the patients resided.

of County or County Borough (or Country in the case of persons residing elsewhere than in England and Wales) to be inserted in these headings

Number of cases in Item 3 from each area found to be suffering from :—					
Syphilis ...	...	...	...	...	...
Soft Chancre ...	...	...	...	...	...
Gonorrhoea ...	...	...	...	...	...
Conditions other than venereal	...	...	...	...	...

	Total
--	-------	-----	-----

total number of attendances of all patients residing in each area	...	...	...	...	...
aggregate number of "In-patient days" of all patients residing in each area	...	...	...	...	...
number of doses of arsenobenzene compounds given in the out-patient Clinic and In-patient Department to patients residing in each area	...	...	...	...	...

Form V.R. 5.
ANNUAL RETURN FROM PATHOLOGICAL LABORATORIES.
YEAR 1936.

Nature of Test.				
		No. of Tests.	Fee per Test.	Cost.
For detection of Spirochetes...	For Treatment Centre	—	s. d. —	£ s. d. —
		—	—	—
		—	—	—
	For Practitioners	—	—	—
		—	—	—
		—	—	—
For detection of Gonococci ...	For Treatment Centre	—	} —	—
	For Practitioners	3	} 3 6	10 6
For Wassermann reaction	For Treatment Centre	52	} 5 0	13 0 0
	For Practitioners	53	5 0	13 5 0
	For Hospital and other Institutions	} 58	5 0	14 10 0
Other	For Treatment Centre	—	Nil	—
	For Practitioners	1	5 0	5 0
	Totals	167		41 10 6

LABORATORY WORK.

The arrangements for carrying out the bacteriological work in the Borough are :—

1. Simple throat swabs in connection with Diphtheria cases, specimens of sputum in connection with Phthisis cases, and various discharges in connection with Venereal Disease are examined at our own Laboratory, Mill Lane Dispensary.

Particulars in regard to these are :—

<i>Specimens Examined.</i>			<i>Number found to contain</i>		
Sputum	...	512	Tubercle Bacilli	...	128
Throat Swabs	...	3142	Diphtheria Bacilli	...	335
Venereal	...	127	Gonococci	...	56

The Throat swabs have increased by 1285 over the number in 1935, and 2,168 over the number in 1934. The number of sputum and Venereal specimens are about the same as in 1935.

2. Arrangements are also made whereby blood specimens in connection with Venereal Disease are sent to Liverpool University Laboratories for examination ; 50 such specimens were sent.

BLIND PERSONS ACT, 1920.

Until March 31st, 1930, the Welfare of Blind Persons in Wallasey, with the exception of those coming under the supervision of the Education Committee, was, under an arrangement made with the Liverpool Workshops for the Blind following the passing of the above named Act, looked after by their Home Teaching Society, a grant of £10 per person per annum being paid to the Liverpool Workshops for this purpose. As and from April 1st, of that year, that duty was taken over by the Corporation, the Blind Persons Act Sub-Committee of the Health Committee being made responsible for the work.

Schemes whereby necessitous blind persons receive financial assistance up to a maximum of 27/6d. per week (Husband and wife, both blind, receive up to 42/- per week), have since been in force, being administered by the Public Health Department.

Arrangements have also been made under which the Liverpool Workshops for the Blind train Wallasey blind persons and also look after the interests of approved Home Workers, grants of £50 and £40 respectively per annum being made for that purpose.

Difficulty has been experienced for some years in getting Wallasey trainees or trained workers admitted to the Workshops. During the year, however, two persons (males) were admitted.

A further question that calls for consideration is that of craft training given to blind children while at School. In several cases it has been found that the trades taught are of little or no use to enable them to find employment in competition with sighted workers, more especially having regard to modern conditions of employment.

An equally important point that requires consideration in connection with the training and education of children in Schools for the Blind is the need for varying the type of instruction in those cases where for a year or two before discharge it is obvious they will not be certified at the age of 16 under the Blind Persons Act, 1920. Instead of continuing the use of the Braille method of instruction in such cases the teaching of ordinary type should be resorted to. It is recognised that in many instances the teaching of the smaller fonts of type would be impracticable. Larger type would present less difficulty. The ordinary method of writing should also be taught, so as to enable youths wishing to apply for suitable posts to make written application when this is necessary.

REGISTRATION OF BLIND PERSONS.

	M.	F.	Totals
No. on Register at January 1st ..	85	82	167
No. added during the year :			
New Cases	8	10	18
Transfers from other towns	4	3	7
Re-certified persons previously de- certified	—	—	—
	25		
Totals ...	97	95	192
No. of Removals from Register owing to :—			
Leaving Wallasey	3	4	7
Death	13	8	21
De-certification (children leaving Blind School)	1	1	2
Other Causes (unknown address)	—	—	—
	30		
Totals ...	17	13	30
No. on Register at December 31st ...	80	83	163
No. of these under 16 years of age	4	2	6
Of whom are in (a) Schools for the Blind ...	3	2	5
(b) Other institutions ...	1	—	1
No. of Adults in (a) Schools for the Blind	—	—	—
(b) in College	—	—	—
(c) in Liverpool Work- shops for Blind ...	3	2	5
No. of Approved Home-Workers	1	—	1
No. of trained but unemployed workers at December 31st	13	2	15

Five of the persons above referred to as inward transfers came from Liverpool, one from West Kirby and one from Malpas.

SUMMARY OF HOME TEACHER'S WORK.

Routine Visits paid during the year	...	...	...	...	1,567
Special	„	„	„	...	116
Visits re applications for registration and/or financial assistance					41
Teaching of Braille	...	...	...	...	36
„ Moon type	...	...	...	...	17
„ Manual Alphabet	...	...	...	...	—
„ Knitting	...	...	...	...	14
„ Straw Basket making	...	...	...	...	5
Rug and Mat Making	...	...	...	...	12
Square Handwriting	...	...	...	...	5
Supervision of Homework	...	...	...	...	42
re Social Welfare	...	...	...	...	10
To Conferences, meetings, etc.	...	...	...	...	4
Readings to blind persons	...	...	...	...	7
Sighted letters written for blind persons			...	...	56

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.

No. receiving assistance at January 1st	...	...	...	112
„ added during the year	...	...	...	24
				<hr/> 136
„ discontinued during the year	...	...	...	28
				<hr/> 108
„ receiving assistance at December 31st	...	...	...	108
Amount disbursed by way of allowances, January to				
December	...	...	...	£4,504 4 11d.
<i>(Compared with £4,425 4 8d. previous year).</i>				
Income from sale of goods	...	...	...	£7 12 6d.

Under an arrangement authorised by the Ministry of Health, the Corporation make an annual grant of £26 to the National Institute for the Blind, and £14 to the North-Western Counties Association for the Blind, of which latter Association the Corporation is a Constituent Member.

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.

Facilities for the treatment of eye diseases in the Borough appear to be reasonably adequate. Each of the local Hospitals has an Ophthalmic Surgeon on its staff.

Blindness in infants is largely prevented, owing, in a great measure, to the working of the Ophthalmia Neonatorum (Notification) Regulations. Cases reported are visited by one or other of the Health Visitors for douching purposes, such visits being arranged in conjunction with the doctors in attendance.

FREE WIRELESS LICENCES.

Under the Wireless Telegraphy (Blind Persons Facilities) Act, 1926, blind persons are entitled to free wireless licences on production of a certificate from the Local Authority that such persons are registered in the area of the Local Authority and are not resident in a public or charitable institution or in a school. 30 such Certificates were issued during the past year.

FREE TRAVEL FACILITIES.

In October, 1930, an arrangement was come to with the Liverpool, Birkenhead and Wallasey Corporations, under which the free travel passes issued by any one of these Authorities would be available for use by blind persons on the trams and buses of the other Authorities. The Wallasey and Birkenhead Corporations also allow free travel on their ferry steamers.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

Applicants for registration or for financial assistance under the Corporation's Scheme, unless known to be already certified blind, are, as a routine referred to Dr. H. R. Bickerton for examination and report. The following is his report on the cases so referred to him during the year :—

*CAUSES OF BLINDNESS AS FOUND BY AN
EXAMINATION OF PERSONS IN WALLASEY
APPLYING FOR HELP UNDER THE BLIND
PERSONS ACT.*

During the 12 months ended December 31st, 1936, thirty people were examined for the purpose of this Report. Seventeen of these, eight men and nine women, were found to be blind, while thirteen could not be certified.

				<i>Blind.</i>	<i>Not Blind.</i>
Men	..	..	..	8	3
Women	..	..	..	9	10
				<hr/>	<hr/>
				17	13
				<hr/>	<hr/>

Average age to-day is 72 years. Average age to-day is 59 years.

Four of the thirteen who were not certified would have been certified if useful sight had not been restored by the removal of ripe cataracts.

Senile Changes	..	..	..	..	..	10
Cataracts, senile	..	..	..	..	..	4
Choroiditis, central senile	..	..	..	..	..	3
Vascular disease	..	..	..	..	..	3
Optic Atrophy	..	..	..	..	..	3
Anaemia	..	..	..	..	..	1
Tobacco amblyopia	..	..	..	..	..	1
Unknown origin	..	..	..	..	..	1
High Myopia, without detachment			..	..	..	2
Glaucoma, chronic simple	..	..	..	..	..	1
Hereditary, Retinitis Pigmentosa	..	..	..	..	..	1
						<hr/>
						17

Cataract is not, in the majority of cases, a permanent cause of blindness. It is, however, in three of the above cases on account of being associated with very poor health. The fourth has had one of his cataracts successfully removed and he may be decertified in 1937. Four other cases included in this table have had some sight restored by the removal of a cataract from one of their eyes and this has enabled them to be appropriately classified.

The person with glaucoma unfortunately did not seek advice about his failing sight until it was too late for medical or surgical treatment to prevent blindness. This shows the importance of periodical eye examinations in persons over 50 years of age.

Although only one person has been registered as blind from a hereditary defect, a second would have appeared in the preceding table if successful operations on both eyes had not just excluded a girl of 16 years of age with bilateral congenital cataracts. She is one of a family of eight, two of whom are similarly affected.

None of the 30 people referred to me during the year 1936, lost an eye as a result of syphilis. Among the 13 who could not be certified as blind, 12 eyes were operated on for cataract and only two operations were followed by complications. 5 eyes were lost from the following causes.

Casual Accidents	..	..	..	..	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum		..	..	..	1
Trachoma	..	..	..	..	1
Malignant Disease	..	..	..	..	2
				<hr/>	5

MENTAL DEFICIENCY ACTS.**REGISTRATION.**

The number of Mentally defective persons on our Register, excluding children being dealt with under the Education Committee, at January 1st was 163 (83 males, 80 females). The number at December 31st was 167 (84 males, 83 females).

The number of visits paid during the year to Mentally defective persons was 358.

The following information is supplied at the request of the
BOARD OF CONTROL.

Particulars of Mental Defectives as on 1st January, 1937.

(A) "Subject to be dealt with" by the Local Authority;

Number of mental defectives ascertained to be "Subject to be dealt with" :—

1. Under "Order" :—	M.	F.	T.
(a) (1) In Institutions (excl. cases on Licence)—			
Under 16 years of age	3	1	4
Aged 16 yrs. and over	35	31	66
(2) On Licence from Insti- Under 16 years of age — — —			
tutions (excl. Holiday Aged 16 yrs. and over 1 — 1			
leave)			
(b) (1) Under Guardianship Under 16 years of age — 1 1			
(excl. cases on Licence) Aged 16 yrs. and over 6 11 17			
(2) On Licence from Under 16 years of age — — —			
Guardianship (excl. Aged 16 yrs. and over — 1 1			
Holiday Leave)			
2. In "places of safety" Under 16 years of age — — —			
Aged 16 yrs. and over — — —			
3. Under Statutory Supervision 6 6 12			
(One of whom (male) awaiting removal to an Institution)			

4. ACTION NOT YET TAKEN under any one of the above headings but still to be regarded as "subject to be dealt with":

(a) *Notified* by Local Education Authorities (Sec. 2 (2)) — — —
(excl. F.M.'s reported on attaining 16 years or imbeciles, etc.
on attaining 7 years).

(b) Mental Defectives in receipt of Poor Relief:—

(a) In Public Assistance Institutions and
Municipal General Hospitals not approved
under Sec. 37 6 15 21

(b) In Institutions certified (1) Cases

(1) Institutional	{	under the M.D. Acts (including those approved under Sec. 37)	{	" placed " under	—	—	—
				Sec. 3			
				(2) Other cases	—	—	—

(2) Domiciliary — — —

(c) Otherwise " ascertained " — — —

B. Mental Defectives not at present " subject to be dealt with " but for whom the Local Authority may subsequently become liable:—

1. In Institutions or under Guardianship, dealt with under Sec. 3:—

(a) In regard to whom the Local Authority contributes under its permissive powers — — —

(b) Maintained wholly by parents, relatives or others 1 — 1

2. Reported to the Local Authority from any reliable source and recognised by them as mentally defective but as to whom no action under the Mental Deficiency Acts has been taken:—

(a) Children between the ages of 14 and 16 years — 1 1

Of whom, number, if any, under Voluntary
Supervision — 1 1

(b)	All other cases	}	26	16	42
	All of whom, number are under Voluntary Supervision				

Number of above cases on the Registers of Occupation and Industrial Centres :—

Under Statutory Supervision	} No occupa- tion or Indus- trial centres.
Under Voluntary Supervision	...	...
On Licence from Institutions	...	...
Under Guardianship	...	...
On Licence from Guardianship	...	...

LICENCES GRANTED.

Number of instances in which Licence was granted during 1936 (excl. holiday leave) :—

					M.	F.	T.	
A.	{	(1) From Institutions	...	...	...	1	—	1
	{	(2) From Guardianship	...	...	...	—	1	1

Number of instances in which cases on Licence have been returned to Institutions or transferred to Guardianship during the year :—

B.	{	(i) To Institutions	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
	{	(2) To Guardianship	...	...	...	...	—	—	—

CASES NOTIFIED BY LOCAL EDUCATION AUTHORITIES (SECTION 2 (2)) DURING THE YEAR

(excl. F.M.'s on attaining 16 years and Imbeciles, etc. on attaining 7 years)

Method of disposal—					M.	F.	T.
Sent to Institutions (by Order)	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
Placed under Guardianship (by Order)	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
Placed under Statutory Supervision	...	...	...	...	4	2	6
Placed in " Places of Safety "	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Died or removed from Area	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Action not yet taken							
(a) In receipt of Poor Relief	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
(b) Others	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Total	...	...	...	...	5	3	8

3. Of the total number of mental defectives known to the Local Authority—

(a) Number who have given birth to children during 1936 :—

(1) After marriage—0.

(2) While unmarried—0.

Males. Females.

(b) Number who have married during 1936

— —

The following is a list of Institutions in which Wallasey mentally defective persons were accommodated at the end of the year, and the number of such persons in each, admitted "Under Order."

CASES IN INSTITUTIONS.

			M.	F.
Allerton Park R.C. Special School	...	...	—	1
Ashton House, Birkenhead	...	...	—	4
*Birkenhead Municipal Hospital	...	...	1	—
Caersws Institution, North Wales	...	...	1	—
Cranage Hall, near Northwich	...	...	10	23
Etloe House, Leyton	...	...	—	1
Gillibrand Hall, near Chorley	...	...	—	1
Mary Dendy Home, Sandlebridge	...	...	3	—
Monkton Hall	...	...	1	—
Royal Albert Institution, Lancaster	...	...	12	1
St. Raphael's Home, Barvin Park	...	...	2	—
Stoke Park Colony, near Bristol	...	...	7	—
Eagle House, Surrey	...	...	—	1
"Normansfield," Teddington	...	...	1	—
			—	—
			38	32
			—	—

* In addition to the number shown as in Birkenhead Municipal Hospital there were 6 M. and 15 F. in that portion of the Institution "Not approved under Section 37 of the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913."

CRANAGE HALL.

Wallasey is one of the Constituent Members of a Joint Committee consisting of Birkenhead, Chester County, Chester City and Wallasey, formed for the purpose of providing accommodation for cases of mental deficiency.

A building has been in use as temporary premises at Cranage Hall, near Northwich, pending the erection of a large permanent Institution. The Hall was first available for use in August, 1932. The number of beds then available was 62 all for high grade females of which eight were allocated to Wallasey.

Extensions which have been in progress for some time were completed during the year, the accommodation being increased to 318, namely :—

For High Grade Females over the age of 16

years (above referred to)	..	..	62	
Males over the age of 16 years	..	..	96	} new beds
Females	..	..	120	
Cot and chair cases, both sexes	..	..	40	

the class or classes authorised by the Board of Control to be received being as follows :—

“ All classes within the meaning of the Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913-1927, except active lowest grade patients unfit to associate with cot and chair cases.”

The number of beds now allocated to Wallasey is 40, 33 of which are occupied by cases classified as follows by the Medical Superintendent of the Colony :—

High grade Males	..	5	Low grade Males	..	4
High grade Females		10	Low grade Females	..	6
Medium grade Males		1	Lowest grade Males	..	—
Medium grade Females		6	Lowest grade Females		1

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF EMPLOYEES.

The number of employees examined during the year, at the request of the various Departments, was 62, (57 males, 5 females) compared with 83 in the previous year (71 males, 12 females). The Departments concerned were :—

Town Clerk	...	...	...	...	2
Public Assistance	...	...	...	...	2
Borough Treasurer	...	...	...	...	15
Borough Engineer and Surveyor	...	...	...	...	16
Ferries	...	...	...	...	1
Public Health	...	...	...	...	5
Motor Bus	...	...	...	...	5
Gas and Water	...	...	...	...	9
Electricity	...	...	...	...	7
					—
					62
					—

An important development during the year in the matter of testing eyesight of Corporation employees was the appointment by the Motor Bus Committee of Dr. Dunlop Hamilton as Specialist for the purpose of examining the eyes of Bus Drivers. The arrangement come to with Dr. Hamilton provides for a first examination, (a) before taking up Driver's duties ; (b) at age 50 years, vision being tested with and without glasses ; re-examination being made at ages 55, 57½, 60, and annually up to and including 64. The importance of this arrangement cannot be over-estimated, having regard to the continually increasing volume of road traffic.

HOUSING ACTS.

MUNICIPAL HOUSING SCHEMES.

Since the passing of the 1919 Act, the Corporation have developed twelve Housing Schemes. The following are the figures for 1936, as kindly supplied by the Borough Engineer and Surveyor.

No.	Under Act. of	Situation.	No. of houses completed during 1936					No. in course of erection at December 31st, 1936				
			Non-parlour 2 bedrooms	Non-parlour 3 bedrooms	Parlour 3 bedrooms	Flats, non-parlour 1 bedroom	Flats, non-parlour 2 bedrooms	Non-parlour 2 bedrooms	Non-parlour 3 bedrooms	Parlour 3 bedrooms	Flats, Non-parlour 1 bedroom	One room bungalows for aged persons
12	1930	School Lane ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10

RENTS CHARGED DURING 1936.

				Inclusive of Rates.
Type A2 (non-parlour, 2 bedrooms)	...	...	...	11/9
do.	do. (Oakdale Rd.)	...	...	9/9 — 11/-
do.	do. (Pasture Rd.)	...	...	10/- — 10/3
Type A3 (non-parlour, 3 bedrooms)	...	...	...	13/- — 13/6
do.	do. (Oakdale Rd.)	...	...	12/- — 13/-
do.	do. (Pasture Rd.)	...	...	11/3 — 13/-
do.	do. (Reeds Lane)	...	...	14/9
Type B3 (parlour, 3 bedrooms)	...	...	...	16/- — 16/6
Flat (non-parlour, 2 bedrooms)	...	...	...	10/-
Flat (non-parlour, 3 bedrooms)	...	...	...	9/6 — 11/9
Bungalow (non-parlour, 3 bedrooms)	...	...	...	11/9 — 12/-

N.B.—Rents of houses built under 1930 Act are subject to rebates according to Tenants' circumstances.

NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES ERECTED AND CERTIFIED DURING 1936.

Rentals.	New Brigh- ton.	Upper Brigh- ton.	North Lis- card.	South Lis- card.	North Egre- mont.	South Egre- mont.	North Sea- combe	South Sea- combe	Som- erville	Poul- ton.	Mar- lowe.	St. Hilary	War- ren.	Wall- asey.	Lea- sowe.	More- ton.	Sau'll Massie	Totals
9/- and over Private Enterprise	1	6	9	3	—	—	—	9	—	63	43	2	110	54	87	93	1	481
Local Authority Unassisted	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local Authority State Assisted	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
																	Total	481

NUMBER OF HOUSES IN COURSE OF ERECTION—1st JANUARY, 1936.

9/- and over Private Enterprise	—	5	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	54	45	—	43	17	32	84	2	287
Local Authority Unassisted	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local Authority State Assisted	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*10	—	—	—	10
								*These houses		are un	der 9/-						Total	297

NUMBER OF HOUSES CONVERTED INTO FLATS DURING 1936.

	—	—	4	6	4	3	1	—	—	—	—	1	5	3	4	—	—	31
--	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

INHABITED HOUSES.

The following Table shows the number of INHABITED HOUSES in the Borough at the end of each year since 1911 (from figures supplied by the Borough Treasurer) :—

Year	Totals.	Increase on previous year.	Year.	Totals.	Increase on previous year.	De- crease
1911	16,957	715	1924	20,420	579	—
1912	17,522	565	1925	20,765	345	—
1913	17,936	414	1926	21,242	477	—
1914	18,476	540	1927	21,675	433	—
1915	18,918	442	1928	24,734	3059	—
1916	18,950	32	1929	24,459	—	275
1917	19,186	136	1930	24,486	27	—
1918	19,246	60	1931	24,861	375	—
1919	19,289	43	1932	25,014	154	—
1920	19,350	61	1933	24,795	—	219
1921	19,503	153	1934	24,985	190	—
1922	19,653	150	1935	25,474	489	—
1923	19,841	188	1936	26,011	537	—

EMPTY HOUSES.

The number of Empty Houses at December 31st, of each of the following years (as per Borough Treasurer's figures) was :—

1925—363	1931— 614
1926—317	1932— 546
1927—269	1933— 620
1928—329	1934— 647
1929—626	1935— 844
1930—708	1936—1042

UNFIT DWELLING HOUSES.

1. *Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the Year.*

1 (a)	Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	9000
	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...					23762
2 (a)	Number of dwelling houses (included in sub-head (1) above) and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925...	...	...	...			506
	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...					506
3	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	..	..	..	..		1

4	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	169
2.	<i>Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal Notices :—</i>	
	Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	1,960
3.	<i>Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—</i>	
	(a)—Proceedings under Sections 17, 18 and 23, of the Housing Act, 1930 :—	
	(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	61
	(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
	(a) by owners (including 18 from 1935) ...	70
	(b) by Local Authority in default of owners ...	—
	(c) outstanding at December 31st, 1936	9
	(b)—Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—	
	(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ...	849
	(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices—	
	(a) by owners (including 30 outstanding at Jan. 1st, 1936)	827
	(b) by Local Authority in default of owners ...	5
	(c) outstanding at December 31st, 1936	47
	(c)—Proceedings under sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Acts, 1930—	
	(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made (2 outstanding at 1st January 1936)	15
	(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders (outstanding at end of 1936)	17
	(d)—Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930—	
	(1) Number of separate tenements or under-ground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made.	—

- (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined the tenement or room having been rendered fit. —

4. *Housing Act, 1935.—Overcrowding :—*

(a)	(i)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	390
	(ii)	Number of families dwelling therein	530
	(iii)	Number of persons dwelling therein	2,243
(b)		Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	41
(c)	(i)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	15
	(ii)	Number of persons concerned in such cases	102½
(d)		Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	No data.
(e)		Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer may consider it desirable to report	—

HOUSING ACTS, 1925 and 1930. Clearance Areas.

CLEARANCE AREAS DEALT WITH UNDER SECTION 1. PART 1, OF THE HOUSING ACT, 1930, to DECEMBER 31st, 1936.

Area No.	Approximate Situation.	Houses or structures affected	Persons to be displaced	Persons to be re-housed	Council's Resolution declaring Area	Date of Council's Clearance Order
60	{ Egerton Grove Liscard Village	3	7	2	3rd Dec. 1936	—
(Declared by Corporation Owners of the Property).						

HOUSES OCCUPIED AFTER DEMOLITION AND CLEARANCE ORDERS HAD BECOME OPERATIVE.

One case occurred during the year of a house being occupied after the Clearance Order made under the Housing Act of 1930 had become operative. Proceedings had to be taken and an order to vacate was made.

HOUSING ACT, 1936.

The Act requires that as from the expiration of six months from the appointed day every Rent Book or similar document used in relation to a dwelling house by or on behalf of the landlord shall contain a summary in the prescribed form of the provisions of Sections 58, 59 and 61 of the Act, and a statement of the permitted number of persons in relation to the house. The Act further requires that the Local Authority, upon the application of the landlord or the occupier of the dwelling house, shall inform the applicant in writing of the number of persons constituting the permitted number.

In accordance with these requirements houses to the number of 1,574 and rooms to the number of 8,142, were measured up by the Inspectors of the Department and the necessary information as to the permitted numbers of occupants in the respective houses and rooms was furnished to applicants.

FOOD and DRUGS INSPECTION.**SALE OF FOOD (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.**

The following is a Summary of the Samples submitted to the Public Analyst during the year :—

Name of Sample					No. of samples analysed.	No. of samples genuine.	No. of samples certified Adulterated.
Milk	...	...	...	...	195	186	9
Butter	...	...	...	...	50	50	—
Lard	...	...	...	...	35	35	—
Rice	...	...	...	...	5	5	—
Tea	...	...	...	...	10	10	—
Coffee	...	...	...	...	25	24	1
Cheese	...	...	...	...	26	23	3
Condensed Milk	...	...	...	...	2	2	—
Jam	...	...	...	...	4	2	2
Cream of Tartar	...	...	...	...	2	2	—
Potted Meat	...	...	...	...	3	2	1
Tinned Peas	...	...	...	...	2	2	—
Marmalade	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
Corn Flour	...	...	...	...	1	1	—
Pepper	...	...	...	...	3	3	—
Ground Rice	...	...	...	...	2	2	—
Tincture of Iodine	...	...	...	...	4	4	—
Margarine	...	...	...	...	1	1	—
Cream	...	...	...	...	5	5	—
Shrimps	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
Flour	...	...	...	...	1	1	—
Arrowroot	...	...	...	...	1	1	—
Ground Ginger	...	...	...	...	1	1	—
Currants	...	...	...	...	5	5	—
Cream of Magnesia	...	...	...	...	3	3	—
Whiskey	...	...	...	...	4	4	—
Rum	...	...	...	...	3	2	1
Gin	...	...	...	...	3	3	—
Minced Meat	...	...	...	...	1	1	—
					399	380	19

PROSECUTIONS.

Milk. 7 per cent deficient of fat—Dismissed.

Milk. 7 per cent. deficient of fat—Dismissed.

Milk. 5 per cent. deficient of fat—Dismissed.

Prosecutions were not instituted in regard to 6 samples of milk, the adulteration being so slight. The sellers were, however, cautioned.

3 samples of cheese, 2 of jam, 1 of coffee, 1 of potted meat, 1 of marmalade, 1 of shrimps, 1 of rum were test purchases.

Subsequent official purchases were certified genuine.

The adulteration of all samples submitted for analysis was :—

5 per cent. as against 6.78 per cent. in 1935.

REPORT OF MR. T. R. HODGSON, M.A., F.I.C., F.C.S.,
BOROUGH ANALYST.

During the year I received the following samples for analysis :—

	<i>Compared</i> 1936 <i>with</i> 1935	
<i>Under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act,</i> 1928	397	352
<i>Under the Public Health (Regulations as to</i> <i>Food Act, 1907)</i>	2	2
<i>Under the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act</i>	20	24
	<hr/> 419	<hr/> 378

Particulars of the samples submitted under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, together with the number of adulterated samples, are as follows :—

	1936 <i>Adulterated</i>		1935 <i>Adulterated</i>	
<i>Milk</i>	195	9	180	17
<i>Milk, skimmed</i>	—	—	1	—
<i>Cream</i>	5	—	1	—
<i>Butter</i>	50	—	37	—
<i>Margarine</i>	1	—	1	—
<i>Lard</i>	35	—	26	—
<i>Cheese</i>	26	3	21	—
<i>Coffee</i>	25	1	22	1
<i>Cocoa</i>	—	—	2	—
<i>Tea</i>	10	—	1	—
<i>Confectionery and Jam</i>	5	3	8	3
<i>Whiskey</i>	10	1	6	—

			1936 Adulterated.	1935 Adulterated
<i>Drugs</i>	...	...	9	13
<i>Pepper</i>	...	...	3	5
<i>Miscellaneous samples</i>			23	28
			<hr/>	<hr/>
			397	352
			<hr/>	<hr/>
			19	24
			<hr/>	<hr/>

The 2 samples submitted under the Public Health (Regulation as to Food) Act, 1907, were samples of Condensed Milk, both of which complied with the appropriate Regulations.

The samples submitted under the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act were 7 samples of Fertilisers and 13 of Feeding Stuffs, of which one sample of feeding stuffs failed to comply with the requirements of the Act. (In 1935 there were 14 and 10 samples respectively, of which 2 Feeding Stuffs failed to comply with requirements).

REPORT OF THE VETERINARY OFFICER.

MR. GEO. TULLIS, M.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.M.

In presenting this Report I have classified the work done under three headings:—

- (1) Supervision of Milk Supply.
- (2) Supervision of Meat Supply.
- (3) Administration of Diseases of Animals Acts and Orders.

(1) SUPERVISION OF MILK SUPPLY.

Milk produced outside the Borough.

The Borough is supplied with raw milk from approximately 130 farms in the neighbouring counties, and in order to reduce tuberculous infection to a minimum, at least two samples are taken from each farm's supply yearly. In accordance with Section 4 of the Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915, infected samples are reported to the Medical Officer of Health of the County of origin and an investigation is made at the farm concerned. The Veterinary Officer has attended at these examinations and individual milk samples have been taken from any suspicious cows for microscopical examination. Many of these have proved positive, and the offending cow has been slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order, 1925, thus removing sources of infection from the milk supply to the Borough.

The following is a summary of the work done in this connection during 1936:—

No. of milk samples taken	...	...	...	...	299
No. found Tuberculous	...	...	...	...	24
Percentage	...	...	...	...	8.03
No. of herds examined	...	...	...	...	24
No. of cows examined	...	...	...	...	1,104
No. of individual samples taken and examined microscopically	...	...	...	...	49
No. of individual samples found Tuberculous	...	...	...	...	20
No. of cows slaughtered under Tuberculosis Order 1925 (outside Borough)	...	...	...	...	20

Where no Tuberculous cow was found further milk samples were tested and found negative, indicating that the affected cow had been removed from the herd prior to the inspection.

Milk produced inside the Borough.

Milk is produced by twenty registered cowkeepers in the Borough, the total number of cows being approximately 240.

A routine veterinary inspection is made of these cows at least four times each year, and any cow found to be suffering from Tuberculosis is slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order, 1925. In addition, any cows suffering from any other condition, e.g., diseased or inflammatory conditions of the udder, are immediately removed from the herds.

Frequent visits are made throughout the year to ensure that the terms of the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, are being adhered to, especially with regard to milking methods and general hygiene.

Renovation and reconstruction of cowsheds is supervised by the Veterinary Officer in conjunction with representatives of the Works Committee and during the year several cowsheds have been reconstructed on modern lines.

The following table shows the work done during 1936 :—

No. of visits to farms	...	...	...	141
No. of cows examined	...	...	...	1013
No. of individual samples taken			...	76
No. found to be Tuberculous	...	...		14
No. of diseased udders found (other than Tuberculous)	...	...	...	27

NOTE : See under Tuberculosis Order for further particulars.

REGISTERED DAIRIES.

In addition to dairy farms there are 84 registered dairies in the Borough. Milk is brought from farms in the neighbouring counties to these dairies, where it is cooled, bottled, etc., before being retailed locally. Each dairy is equipped with an efficient washing and sterilising apparatus and has adequate provision for the hygienic storage of milk. A routine inspection is made of these dairies to ensure that they conform to the provisions of the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.

A Register is also kept of the shops selling milk in sealed bottles only.

Dairies registered for sale of loose milk—84.	Visits 1,182
Shops registered for sale of bottled milk only, 136.	Visits 1,150

GRADED MILK.

On the 1st June, the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936, came into operation replacing the Order of the same name dated 1923. In the new Order the designation given to the Special Grades of Milk were changed as follows :—

- (1) Tuberculin Tested Milk : taking the place of the former Certified and Grade A Tuberculin Tested grades.

- (2) Accredited Milk : taking the place of the former Grade A.
 (3) Pasteurised Milk : as before.

The Bacteriological standards for the different grades were revised and in the cases of (1) and (2) a Methylene Blue Reduction Test was substituted for the Bacterial Count formerly employed.

Provision was made in the new Order that holders of licences issued under the old Order should carry on as previously until 31st December, 1936.

Dairies licensed to	sell	Certified Milk	...	...	...	15
„	„	„ bottle and sell Grade A (Tuberculin				
		Tested) Milk	...	...	...	5
„	„	„ sell Grade A (Tuberculin Tested) Milk				13
„	„	„ produce Pasteurised Milk	...	...	...	1
„	„	„ sell	„	„	...	9

3 dairy farms were licensed to produce Grade A milk and are enrolled as Accredited Producers with the Milk Marketing Board.

In all 85 samples of the various grades were taken throughout the year, and, with 9 exceptions, proved satisfactory.

MILK IN SCHOOLS SCHEME.

In October, 1934, the Milk Marketing Board inaugurated a Scheme whereby dairymen supplying milk to school-children receive a rebate from the Board, providing the source of supply is approved by the Medical Officer of Health. As graded milk was not included in the Scheme, and ordinary, raw milk contains a certain amount of tuberculous infection, it was decided to approve pasteurised milk from duly licensed plants which could be inspected from time to time. Under this Scheme milk is supplied to school-children in Wallasey in bottles containing one-third of a pint at a charge of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per bottle. During 1936, 942,489 bottles were supplied. This figure includes 54,776 bottles which were supplied free by the Education Committee to necessitous children. The pasteurised milk is produced at one dairy within the Borough and one outside. These plants are examined regularly and samples of milk taken each month. During the year 52 samples of school milk have been taken and with one exception, have proved satisfactory.

(2) SUPERVISION OF MEAT SUPPLY.

The close proximity of two of the largest wholesale Meat Markets in the country, namely, Woodside Lairages, Birkenhead and the Public Abattoir, Liverpool, accounts for the fact that a large percentage of the meat consumed in Wallasey is brought into the Borough dead. Actually only about 2 per cent. of the beef and 20 per cent. of the mutton retailed in the Borough comes from

our own Public Abattoir. Although the Meat Inspection at the markets mentioned above is of a high standard a careful and regular inspection is made of all Butchers' shops in the Borough, and, as stated later in this report, as many as 2,660 visits were made for this purpose during the year.

Public Abattoir.

All animals brought to the Abattoir for slaughter are subjected to careful ante and post-mortem examinations, and any animal suspected to be suffering from disease is isolated and slaughtered separately. The number of animals slaughtered in each of the past three years was as follows :—

	1936	1935	1934
Bullocks, cows and heifers ...	301	241	174
Calves	497	565	543
Sheep and Lambs	4,364	4,940	5,954
Pigs	1,653	1,569	1,615

The fees charged for slaughter of these in each of these years were :—

Bullocks, cows and heifers.. ..	3/6	per head.
Calves	1/-	„
Sheep and Lambs	4d.	„
Pigs	1/3	„

In certain instances, e.g., public holidays, week-ends, etc., double charges were made.

The Fees received amounted to :—

1936	1935	1934
£285 17 10	£261 12 2	£279 11 5

The carcasses and offal of all animals slaughtered are examined, and the following table shows the amount of meat seized as unfit for human consumption.

	Tuberculosis.	Other Causes.
Beef	5,152 lbs.	622 lbs.
Offal	1,058 lbs.	221 lbs.
Pork	1,187 lbs.	397 lbs.
Offal	514 lbs.	70 lbs.
Mutton and Lamb	— lbs.	169 lbs.
Offal	— lbs.	35 lbs.
Veal	98 lbs.	— lbs.
	<hr/> 8,009 <hr/>	<hr/> 1,514 <hr/>

WALLASEY AND ALFRED LAIRAGES.

Landing Place for Irish and Isle of Man Animals and Foreign Animals Wharf.

The slaughtering of sheep has now been discontinued on these premises, owing to the building used for this purpose becoming unsafe. Emergency slaughter of cattle is still carried on, and during the year 31 animals have been inspected. 4,494 lbs. of beef and 958 lbs. of offal being seized as unfit for human consumption.

FOOD SHOPS.

Butchers' shops, fish shops, and shops selling cooked meats, etc., are systematically inspected several times each month. In addition to the examination of meat, etc., exposed for sale, particular attention is paid to the condition and cleanliness of the premises and refrigerators as well as to the methods of handling the meat.

MERCHANDISE MARKS (IMPORTED GOODS) No. 7 ORDER, 1934.

This Order supersedes the Sale of Food Order 1921, and has been in force since the 7th January, 1935. It deals with imported chilled beef, frozen mutton, frozen lamb, frozen pork, boneless beef, boneless veal, salted beef, salted pork, edible offal, frozen beef and frozen veal.

The Order provides for the marking of imported meat, etc., with an indication of origin on exposure for sale, thus differentiating between Empire and Foreign products.

This Order has been carefully administered in the Borough during the year, each butcher being notified as to the required conditions and periodic inspections made to ensure that these conditions were being carried out.

No. of visits to food shops during 1936 :—3,064.

Mechanical Stunning of Animals.

In October, 1934, an electric Humane Stunner for use with sheep, pigs and calves was introduced into Liscard Abattoir. This method of stunning has several advantages over shooting by means of a Captive Bolt Pistol: viz., absence of noise, better bleeding of carcasses and considerable saving in expense. Approximately £38 annually was spent on ammunition, etc., with the latter method, while the maintenance and running expenses of the electric Humane Stunner are practically negligible.

During 1936 this apparatus has given every satisfaction and has been used for the stunning of the following number of animals :—

Sheep and lambs	...	4,364
Pigs	... ..	1,653
Calves	... ..	497
		<hr/>
		6,514
		<hr/>

(3) ADMINISTRATION OF DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS AND ORDERS.

The following is a list of contagious diseases scheduled under the above :—

Anthrax, Foot and Mouth Disease, Fowl Pest: Parasitic Mange of Horses, Rabies, Sheep Scab, Sheep Pox, Swine Fever, Cattle Plague, Pleuro-Pneumonia, Epizootic Lymphangitis, Glanders and Farcy, Epizootic Abortion of Cattle, Tuberculosis.

Tuberculosis Order, 1925.

Under this Order any bovine animal suffering from one or more of the forms of disease described in the Order is valued, slaughtered, and the owner compensated in accordance with the scale specified in the Order, viz : three-quarters of the original valuation if disease is “not advanced,” and one-quarter if disease is “advanced.” 75% of the compensation paid is recovered from the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, the remainder being paid by the Local Authority.

During the year 14 cows have been slaughtered under the Order, 4 suffering from Tuberculosis of the Udder and 10 from other forms of Tuberculous disease.

Compensation ... (Ministry's portion)	£27	18	9	Compensation paid	£37	10	8
Salvage from sale of carcasses and hides	18	5	3	Slaughtering and transport charges	3	16	0
				Cr. Balance ...	...	4	17
							4
							</

Swine Fever Order, 1908.

The Veterinary Officer was appointed as Local Veterinary Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries in December, 1934. This means that an outbreak of Swine Fever can be dealt with without delay, thus minimising the risk of infection spreading and at the same time effecting a considerable saving in expense.

Under the above Order a pig owner is obliged to report the death of any pig to the Local Authority. During the year 4 such deaths were reported, but post-mortem examination in each case proved the cause of death to be other than Swine Fever.

During 1936 729 fat and 178 store pigs were brought into the Borough under licence in accordance with the Regulation of Movement of Swine Order, 1922. As store pigs must be isolated and detained for 27 days at the place of destination specified on the licence, regular visits are made to these premises to ensure that the conditions of the licence are being carried out.

Anthrax Order, 1928.

Under this Order cattle owners are obliged to report any sudden deaths in cattle to the Local Authority. During the year 2 such deaths were reported, but on investigation were found not to be Anthrax.

Foot and Mouth Disease.

In October, an outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease occurred at Sealand, Cheshire, with the result that movement of animals was restricted over a wide area surrounding the infected premises. As Wallasey came within this area, all movement of cattle, sheep and swine was prohibited except by a licence issued by the Veterinary Officer. Notices were published in the press, and all stock owners within the Borough were visited and notified to this effect. Store animals moved to premises within the Borough had to be isolated for 14 days after arrival, and fat animals moved to the public Abattoir had to be slaughtered within 96 hours of arrival. Steps were taken to enforce these regulations, and during the restricted period a large number of licences were issued for the movement of stock.

Poultry Diseases.

In pursuance of the powers conferred by the Diseases of Animals Acts the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries introduced three new Orders for the control of contagious diseases of poultry. The Orders are entitled :—

- (1) The Fowl Pest Order 1936.
- (2) Poultry Markets and Receptacles (Disinfection) Order 1936.
- (3) Poultry and Hatching Eggs (Importation) Order 1936.

Poultry owners were notified as to the requirements of these Orders, which, however, do not come into operation until the early part of 1937, when steps will be taken to ensure the carrying out of the various provisions.

Rabies Order, 1919.

During the year a case of suspected Rabies in an Alsatian dog was reported, but on investigation proved to be negative.

Warble Fly (Dressing of Cattle) Order, 1936.

During the year the above named Order was introduced, which provides that every person having in his possession any cattle infected with the maggot of the Warble Fly shall take the measures prescribed by this Order for the destruction of the parasite.

All stock owners were notified as to the main requirements of the Order, and inspections were made to see that these were carried out.

Transit of Animals (Amendment) Order, 1931.

This Order provides for the suitable construction and the efficient cleansing and disinfection of road vehicles used for conveying live animals. The drivers of such vehicles must keep a record of all animals carried. Periodic inspections are made to ensure compliance with the terms of this Order.

Veterinary Services to Other Departments.

Visits were made to examine and treat Corporation horses as follows :—

Cleansing Department	...	...	14
Golf Course	...	...	3
Parks	...	...	1

During the year 12 pigs were purchased and sold for Mill Lane Hospital.

Prosecutions.

There were two contraventions of Milk and Dairies Order, 1926 during the year, a fine of £5 being imposed in each instance.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

WATER SUPPLY.

The information given under this heading is kindly supplied by the Gas and Water Engineer.

The actual volume of Water supplied by the Water Department during the twelve months ended 31st December, 1936, was 1,191,692,541 gallons, and the average consumption per head per diem was 33.39 gallons of which 27.16 gallons were used for drinking and domestic purposes in the homes, and 6.23 gallons for Shipping and other Trade purposes. During the year 4,280,765 gallons of Water were used by the Cleansing Department of the Corporation for flushing of drains and sewers.

ANALYSIS AND EXAMINATIONS OF WATER.

During the year samples of Water have been collected from all parts of the District of Water Supply, and careful testings and examinations are carried out daily in the laboratories of the Corporation Water Department, and also periodically by the Public Analyst at his Analytical and Bacteriological Departments in Manchester. In all tests and analyses poisonous metals were reported absent and there has been no case of contamination from lead. The several Bacteriological examinations of Waters from all districts of the Distribution System have shown the Water Supply to be maintained at all times in a condition of purity, sterility and free from Colonies of Bacteria.

SOURCE OF WATER SUPPLY.

The Water Supply to the County Borough of Wallasey is obtained from two sources, as follows: Bulk Supplies of soft upland Lake Alwen Water from the Birkenhead Corporation and softened water from the Bore Holes at the Liscard Pumping Station, Seaview Road.

Soft upland water of the highest possible purity is obtained in bulk from the Birkenhead Corporation, from their Alwen Reservoir under two agreements. The first agreement dated 28th July, 1925, provided for supplies of water in perpetuity up to a maximum quantity of two million gallons per diem in 1943.

This supply commenced on August 16th, 1926.

The other agreement with the Birkenhead Corporation which was completed on 6th April, 1933, provided for additional supplies of Lake Alwen Water which were commenced on the 7th August, 1935.

Under these combined agreements a supply of $2\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons per diem is now being received and this quantity will be increased annually in 1939 to 1943 to a maximum of three million gallons per diem.

The quantity of Water raised from the Bore Holes at the Seaview Road Water Works is regulated in accordance with the requirements of the district which vary according to the time of the year, between one million and 500,000 gallons per diem. This absolutely pure, sparkling water after softening treatment is pumped direct into the Reservoirs at Gorsehill to be mixed with the upland waters from Lake Alwen before being delivered to the district and the homes of the people.

The capacities of the Reservoirs are as follows :—

	Gallons.
No. 1 Reservoir	2,000,000
No. 2 ,, 	4,250,000
Total Capacity	6,250,000

Under normal conditions continuous supplies of water are maintained of a hardness in the nature of six degrees which is under the classification of soft water, but still contains the valuable mineral products necessary for life.

CERTIFICATES OF THE BOROUGH ANALYST.

Certificates as issued by the Public Analyst are as follows, in regard to two samples of Water taken from houses in the Borough on June 17th and October 14th, 1936.

A			
Total Colonies on Agar at 37°C	...	1 in 2.0 C.C.	
" " Gelatin at 20°C	...	Nil in 2.0 C.C.	
Bacillus Coli	... .. .	Not present in 20.0 C.C.	

From the above results these samples would appear to be a sterile water.

Sample of Water as received from : H. B. Holliday, Esq., Gas and Water Department, Wallasey. Date, 12th June, 1936.

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS.				Parts per 100,000
Total Solid Matter	..	..	..	28.0
Organic and Volatile Matter	..	..	..	5.0
Mineral Matter	..	..	..	23.0
Free and Saline Ammonia	..	..	..	Nil.
Albuminoid Ammonia	..	..	..	0.004
Nitrogen as Nitrates	..	..	..	0.19
Nitrogen as Nitrite	..	..	..	Nil.
Chlorine..	..	..	..	8.6
Oxygen absorbed in 2 hours at 27°C.	..	..	..	0.06
Hardness, Total	..	..	..	5.0° Clark.
Temporary	..	..	..	1.0° Clark.
Permanent	..	..	..	4.0° Clark.
Poisonous Metals	..	..	..	Absent.

REMARKS.—From the above results, I am of opinion that the sample was an excellent Water for use for domestic purposes.

Sample of Water as received from : H. B. Holliday, Esq., Gas and Water Department, Wallasey. Date, 9th October, 1936.

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS.					Parts per 100,000
<i>Total Solid Matter</i>	..	..	..	..	27.0
<i>Organic and Volatile Matter</i>	..	..	..	..	5.0
<i>Mineral Matter</i>	..	..	..	..	22.0
<i>Free and Saline Ammonia</i>	..	..	..	..	Nil.
<i>Albuminoid Ammonia</i>	..	..	..	..	Nil.
<i>Nitrogen as Nitrates</i>	..	..	..	..	0.25
<i>Nitrogen as Nitrite</i>	..	..	..	..	Nil.
<i>Chlorine..</i>	..	..	..	..	8.2
<i>Oxygen absorbed in 2 hours at 27°C.</i>	..	..	..	..	0.11
<i>Hardness, Total</i>	..	..	..	..	4.5° Clark.
<i>Temporary</i>	..	..	..	..	1.0° Clark.
<i>Permanent</i>	..	..	..	..	3.5° Clark.
<i>Poisonous Metals</i>	..	..	..	..	Absent.
<i>pH. Value</i>	..	..	..	..	6.9
<i>Iron (as Fe₂O₃).</i>					

REMARKS.—From the above results, I am of opinion that the sample was an excellent Water for use for domestic purposes.

(Signed) T. R. HODGSON,

Borough Analyst.

WALLASEY MUSSEL BEDS.

Mussels are gathered from the shore at a point near Leasowe Embankment, chiefly by fishermen belonging to Deeside (Parkgate, etc.). In company with a representative of the Ministry of Agriculture an inspection was made of the beds during the year and sample mussels were taken and submitted to analysis. No conditions prejudicial to health could be discovered as a result of such inspection and analysis. There is no sewer outlet anywhere near the vicinity of the Beds.

METEOROLOGICAL.

The Corporation's Observation Station at Harrison Park is duly recognised and approved by the Air Ministry as a Climatological Station, and is equipped with Instruments, particulars of which are as under :

Dine's Pressure Tube Anemometer (fixed in 1928).
 Standard Fortin Barometer (Casella).
 Stevenson Screen.
 Mason's Hygrometer (Air Ministry).
 Mason's Hygrometer (Casella).
 Maximum Thermometer (Negretti).
 Minimum Thermometer (Air Ministry).
 Five-inch Rain Gauge and Measure (Air Ministry).
 Eight-inch Automatic Recording Rain-gauge (Casella).
 Campbell-Stokes Sunshine Recorder (Hicks).
 Two Barographs.

A representative of the Air Ministry inspects the instruments once a year, a report following from the Director as to their condition. These reports have always been of a favourable character.

Observations are taken morning and evening throughout the year, telegraphic reports thereon being forwarded to the Air Ministry twice daily during the Summer period (April-September), and once daily during the period October-March. These reports are intended, not only for the information of the Ministry, but also for distribution by the Ministry to the Press, with the result that Wallasey figures in the lists of those Health and Holiday Resorts whose daily weather reports are published in many of the well-known newspapers.

In addition to these daily reports the Ministry require, as a condition of recognition of the Station, monthly returns regarding weather observations, and also a return covering the calendar year.

Ever since the Station was first in use, the daily readings have been posted at Marine Park for the information of the public.

The following table gives a Summary of the readings during the past year.

SUMMARY OF OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT THE CORPORATION'S METEOROLOGICAL STATION,
HARRISON DRIVE DURING 1936.

Months.	Mean Tempera- ture	Rainfall in Inches.			Sunshine.			Number of days of Frost	Number of days of snowfall	Mean Barometer (inches).
		Total	Mean Daily	No. of days with .01 or more	Total (Hours)	Mean Daily	No. of days with sunshine			
January ...	39.4	4.44	.143	18	38.3	1.24	16	14	5	29.45
February ...	38.0	2.34	.08	12	65.7	2.27	20	17	1	29.70
March ...	45.4	1.42	.046	11	52.2	1.68	19	2	—	29.80
April ...	44.7	0.86	.028	7	182.2	6.07	27	4	3	30.00
May ...	53.1	0.94	.03	6	201.5	6.50	30	—	—	30.05
June ...	58.7	4.56	.152	12	158.1	5.27	28	—	—	30.00
July ...	60.4	2.75	.09	14	146.3	4.65	29	—	—	30.70
August ...	56.5	1.37	.044	7	175.9	5.67	29	—	—	30.10
September	58.7	3.36	.112	18	92.0	3.07	26	—	—	30.00
October ...	51.2	1.53	.049	15	81.0	2.61	26	—	—	30.05
November ...	44.1	3.05	.101	16	48.3	1.61	18	9	—	29.85
December ...	43.5	3.36	.108	20	32.1	1.07	16	9	—	29.95
Means Totals	49.5	29.98	.082	156	1,273.6	3.49	284	55	9	29.97

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

For several years Wallasey has been associated with other Local Authorities in the work of the National Smoke Abatement Society. It has also been similarly associated with the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research into Air Pollution, and, since its formation, with the West Lancashire and Cheshire Regional Smoke Abatement Committee whose meetings are held in Liverpool. Among recent recommendations of this Committee were those in relation to the grates fixed in Municipally-built houses and their adaptability for the use of smokeless fuel.

It is recognised in an increasing degree that the smoke nuisance is not merely one associated with industrial chimneys but that the domestic chimney contributes very largely to the pollution of the atmosphere of our cities and towns. Much propaganda will be necessary, however, before public opinion appreciates as it ought that much, if not all, of the smoke nuisance is really unnecessary. Apart from its danger to public health and its effect on public buildings, there is the danger to air-craft due to bad visibility over populous areas, a danger which is increasing as air-borne traffic increases.

Five observations of dense smoke emissions from works chimneys were made during the year. Notice was necessary in one case only. It was not necessary to prosecute.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT.

WORK OF THE DISTRICT INSPECTORS

NUISANCES.

No. of houses visited	5,130
„ apartments visited	20,545
„ houses found in a dirty condition	10
„ apartments found in a dirty condition	37
„ houses with defective, insufficient or choked drains ...	411
„ „ with defective sash cords, windows, etc. ...	220
„ „ without supply of water for drinking, domestic or sanitary purposes	10
„ „ with defective firegrates, boilers, flues, etc. ...	105
„ „ with defective or insufficient W.C. basins, flushing cisterns, putty joints, traps, waste-pipes, soil-pipes and/or channellings	764
„ „ with defective yard or passage surfaces	283
„ „ with defective floors	158
„ „ with insufficient ventilation	21
„ „ vacant or insecure against misuse by general public	1
„ „ with damp or defective walls	448
„ „ with defective roofs, gutters and downspouts ...	562
„ „ without proper and sufficient ashpits or ashbins	615
„ „ with dirty yard surfaces	4
„ „ with offensive accumulations requiring re- moval	42
„ „ with other defects	464
„ Interviews and appointments re work in hand	227
„ Supervisional visits	224
„ Observations following complaints	74
„ visits re offensive ditches and ponds	58
„ cesspool inspections	7
„ matters referred to other departments	121
„ matters referred from other departments (bins, etc.) ...	1,073
„ informations laid in respect of nuisances, etc.	23
„ convictions obtained	10
„ Magistrates Orders obtained	4
„ Nuisances abated and cases withdrawn on payment of costs	4
„ cases dismissed First Offenders' Act	1
Informations laid but cases not proceeded with	4
Amount of fines and costs	£12/16/-

ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES.

Number of preliminary notices issued for the abatement of nuisances	2,542
„ Statutory Notices issued	883
„ re-inspections of nuisances	6,951

SMOKE NUISANCES.

Steps to prevent Smoke Nuisances.

Number of observations made	32
„ Notices served in respect of black smoke	5
„ interviews with regard to black smoke	3
„ Informations laid in default of compliance with Notice	—
„ Informations laid in default of compliance with order	—
Amount of fines and costs	—

BYE LAWS WITH RESPECT TO NUISANCES.

Number of inspections of stable yards	...	...	...	...	97
„ re-inspections	...	...	...	...	14
„ Notices served to empty manure pits	...	...	...	...	14
„ Informations laid in default of compliance with notice	...	...	...	...	—
„ Stable yards without sufficient manure pits	...	...	...	...	—
„ Notices served to provide manure pits	...	...	...	...	—
„ Notices served to provide stables with sufficient paving and/or drainage	...	...	...	...	12
„ Notices to clean stable yards	...	...	...	...	—

DRAIN TESTING.

Number of houses at which drains or branches have been specially tested by means of smoke or water	85
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

EXAMINATION OF UNDERGROUND DRAINS.

Number of applications made to Council under Section 41 of the Public Health Act, 1875, to lay bare pipes and traps	—
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

CELLAR DWELLINGS.

Cellars found occupied as dwellings	...	...	...	...	2
Notices served to vacate same	...	...	...	...	2
Informations laid	...	...	...	...	—
Convictions obtained...	...	...	...	...	—
Amount of fines and costs	...	...	...	...	—

INSPECTION OF ICE CREAM CARTS, &c.

Number of visits to premises where Ice Cream is manufactured or sold	19
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

SPECIAL COMPLAINTS.

Number of special complaints received and dealt with	2,145
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-------

HOUSES WITH INSUFFICIENT ASHPITS.

Number of houses found without sufficient ashpits or ashbins	...	...	...	...	615
„ offensive ashpits abolished	...	...	...	...	12

MARINE STORE INSPECTION.

Number of premises entered on Register	...	...	...	...	2
„ inspections	...	...	...	...	7
„ offensive conditions discovered at time of visit, and for which notices were served	...	...	...	...	1

INSPECTION OF TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS.

Number of visits paid to encampments and caravans	...	...	...	...	53
„ tents, vans and sheds inspected	...	...	...	...	629
„ Contraventions discovered	...	...	...	...	3
„ Informations laid...	...	...	...	...	3
„ Convictions obtained	...	...	...	...	3
„ Amount of fines and costs	...	...	...	...	15/-

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Number of inspections of Public Buildings (Conveniences)	...	...	...	...	1
„ „ Railway Stations (Do. )	...	...	...	...	—
„ „ Schools	...	...	...	...	8
„ „ Theatres, Picturedromes, etc.	...	...	...	...	—
„ „ Public Conveniences	...	...	...	...	—
„ „ „ Urinals	...	...	...	...	—

CANAL BOAT INSPECTION

The number of boats inspected was :—	25
Number of boats on which infringements were found ...	6
Number of infringements	6

SUBLET HOUSE INSPECTION.

Number of Inspections	66
„ Rooms inspected	436

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1925.

Contraventions of Section 73 (exchanging toys for rags) ...	2
Prosecutions	2
Convictions	2
Fines	15/-

SEWER CONSTRUCTION.

Information in regard to Sewerage is kindly supplied by the Borough Engineer and Surveyor. In addition to new sewers constructed to meet developments, reconstructions of sewers have been effected during the year as follows :—

Borough Road, 260 yards of brick sewer.

Litherland Avenue, 94 yards of 9 inch sewer.

Garden Hey Road, 10 yards of 6 inch sewer.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.

The water-carriage system obtains throughout the Borough, and the crude sewage is discharged into the Mersey below low-water level.

Main Watercourses in the low-lying part of the Borough have been cleaned out and re-graded to improved falls.

The usual sewer flushing operations have been carried on and work has been done on general repair to sewers.

DRAIN RECONSTRUCTION.

Under the supervision of the Health Department, the drainage systems of 18 houses were entirely reconstructed, and of 17 houses partially reconstructed during the year. Of the 18 drainage systems entirely reconstructed, 2 have a dual system.

FLUSHING.

The work of flushing the drains from house to house has been continuously carried out by three gangs of men throughout the year.

HOUSE TO HOUSE WORK.

Number of Visits to streets	2,441
„ „ to houses	31,723
„ yard W.C.'s flushed	27,035
„ yard gullies flushed	104,413
„ drains found choked	10,625
„ drains cleared	10,195

FLUSHING OF SCHOOLS, HOSPITALS, ETC.

Number of visits to streets	149
„ schools, public buildings, etc.	259
„ yard W.C.'s flushed	1,140
„ yard gullies flushed	4,265
„ drains found choked	686
„ drains cleared	679

DISINFESTATION.

Particulars as to the action taken during the year for eradicating Vermin infested premises :—

- | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|----|----|----|----|
| 1.—Council houses found infested | .. | .. | .. | 20 |
| do. disinfested | .. | .. | .. | 20 |
| Other houses found infested.. | .. | .. | .. | 7 |
| do. disinfested | .. | .. | .. | 7 |
- 2.—Infested houses were freed from Vermin by means of insecticides, the work being done by the staff of the Public Heath Department. Arrangements now exist for treatment of such premises by means of hydro-cyanide.
- 3.—The methods for ensuring that the belongings of tenants are free from vermin before removal to Council houses are at present under review.

RAG FLOCK ACTS, 1911 & 1928.

There are no premises in the district in which Rag Flock is manufactured. In six premises, however, rag flock is used in small quantities, and in one place only is it sold—also in small quantities. 16 visits were paid to such premises during the year.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP INSPECTION.

1.—INSPECTION.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (Including Factory Laundries)	348	14	—
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries)	504	28	—
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report)	8	—	—
Total	860	42*	—

* Verbal Notices : 13.

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	No. of Defects		Number of	
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	Prosecutions.
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—</i>				
Want of Cleanliness	27	27	—	—
Want of Ventilation	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Want of Drainage of Floors ...	—	—	—	—
Other Nuisances	5	5	—	—
<i>Sanitary Accommodation :—</i>				
Insufficient	1	1	—	—
Unsuitable, Defective or Dirty	8	8	—	—
Not Separate for Sexes ...	—	—	—	—
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :—</i>				
Illegal Occupation of Underground Bakehouses (101) ...	—	—	—	—
Breach of Special Sanitary Requirements for Bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100)	4	4	—	—
Other offences (excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report)	—	—	—	—
Totals	45	45	—	—

FACTORIES.

For the most part the law relating to Factories is administered by the Home Office.

348 visits were, however, made to factories, these being chiefly in reference to sanitary accommodation.

The number of Factories on the Register is as follows :—

TRADE.	Number on Register.	Number of Visits.
Bakers	17	43
Goods Yards	1	1
Boot Makers and Repairers	45	84
Laundries	14	30
Wheelwrights and Smiths	3	8
Joiners	4	5
Coffin Makers	—	—
Motor Engineers	23	40
Stonemasons	1	2
Printers	10	22
Artificial Manure Makers	1	2
Cleaners and Renovators	1	2
Boat Builders	1	2
Firelighter Manufacturers	3	9
Timber Merchants	2	5
Flour Millers	3	3
Spring Makers	1	—
Provender Dealers	1	3
Brick Makers	3	6
Engineers	4	7
Cabinet Makers	2	4
Oil Storages	2	3
Treacle Works	1	1
Leather Belting Manufacturers	1	2
Destructor Works	1	2
Motor Bus Depot and Electricity Works ..	3	5
Gas and Water Works	1	1
Cereal Mills	1	1
Builders' Merchants	1	2
Lock Manufacturer	1	3
Mineral Water Manufacturers	2	6
Varnish Makers	1	2
Corn Warehouses	1	1
Nut Cracking Works	1	1
Pipe Cleaner Manufacturers	1	2
Leather Dressers	1	5
Tie Knitters	1	—
Electrical Engineers	2	3
Artificial Stone Makers	1	2
Plaster Board Manufacturers	1	2
Photographers	1	2
Sheet Metal Workers	2	3
Woodworkers	2	2
Coach Painter	1	2
Confectioners	6	17
Totals	176	348

WORKSHOPS.

The number of Workshops on the Register approximately is as follows :—

Trade.	Number on Register.	Approximate Number of Persons Employed.	Number of Visits.
Bakers	69	134	128
Confectioners	34	43	45
Laundries	7	8	14
Tailors	18	35	34
Bootmakers and Repairers ...	40	45	61
Cabinet Makers & Upholsterers ...	15	30	38
Watchmakers and Repairers ...	12	16	21
Tinsmiths & Sheet Metal Workers	1	1	2
Saddlers and Leather Workers ...	1	1	2
Wringing Machine Repairers ...	1	1	2
Printers	5	6	11
Photographers	1	4	2
Coffin Makers	2	4	2
Dry Cleaners & Valeting Service	6	12	12
Joiners and Contractors	16	22	40
Motor Repairers	17	37	41
Cycle Repairers	9	15	20
Scale Repairers	1	3	3
Blacksmiths	2	3	5
Builders' Merchants	2	4	4
Firelighter Manufacturers	1	1	—
Electrical Engineers	2	2	3
Leadlight Manufacturers... ..	1	15	—
Wireless Dealers	8	10	15
Sign Writers	2	2	2
Stonemason	1	2	2
Dressmakers	3	8	5
Milliners	4	10	7
Cheese Maker	1	3	5
Totals	282	477	526

WORKPLACES.

The number of workplaces on the Register approximately is as follows :—

Trade.	Number on Register.	Approximate Number of Persons Employed.	Number of Visits.
Wheelwrights and Smiths ...	1	2	1
Stonemasons	1	2	1
Shippers	5	350	5
Slaters	1	2	1
Totals	8	356	8

HOME WORK. OTHER MATTERS.

<i>Class.</i>	<i>Number.</i>
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (S. 133)	—
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspectors as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (S. 5) :—	
Notified by H.M. Inspector	—
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector	—
Other matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories	—
Underground Bakehouses (S. 101) :—	
Certificates granted during the year	—
In use at the end of the year	—

OUTWORKERS.

No visits were paid during the year to the homes of Outworkers.

BAKEHOUSES.

At the end of the year there were 120 bakehouses in occupation.

The following is a summary of the work of inspection during the year :—

BAKEHOUSES.

Number on Register	86
„ of visits made	171
„ re-visits	24
„ bakehouses found dirty (walls and ceilings)	10
„ notices issued for limewashing	76
„ bakehouses limewashed without notice	31
„ notices issued for defective drainage	7
„ „ „ „ walls and floors	—
„ „ „ to repair defective ceilings	1
„ „ „ to cleanse tables, utensils, &c.	—
„ „ „ to cleanse walls and floor	7
„ „ „ to clean areas	1
„ references to Factory Inspector	—

CONFECTIONERY BAKEHOUSES.

Number on Register	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
„ of visits made	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
„ re-visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
„ found dirty (walls and ceilings)	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
„ notices issued for limewashing	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
„ bakehouses limed without notice	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
„ notices issued for defective drainage, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
„ „ „ to cleanse floors, utensils, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ „ „ for various defects	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
„ references to Factory Inspector	...	...	...	...	...	...	—

UNDERGROUND BAKEHOUSES.

There are now no underground bakehouses in the Borough, the last one being discontinued in August, 1934.

SHOP HOURS ACTS.

During the year all shops in the Borough were regularly visited by the Shop Hours Inspector and the Register of Shops kept up to date.

In addition to these visits the streets of the Borough are systematically patrolled each evening with the object of ensuring that the Acts and the various Closing Orders made thereunder are being complied with. The following is a summary of the action taken in cases where contraventions were discovered:—

No. of cases pending at 1/1/36	...	...	...	...	...	10
„ contraventions discovered during the year	...	...	...	...	...	37
„ informations laid	...	...	...	...	...	33
„ convictions obtained	...	...	...	...	...	34
„ warnings issued	...	...	...	...	...	4
„ cases dismissed under Probations Offenders Act	...	...	...	...	...	8
„ cases pending at 31/12/36	...	...	...	...	...	1
Amount of fines and costs	...	...	...	...	£11 6 6	

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION ACT.

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE DURING THE YEAR. (Including RAT WEEK)

Complaints received	...	...	246	Rats caught by :—				
Visits and re-visits	...	...	5127	trays and traps,	} ...	...	713	
Notices served	...	...	51	dogs, cats or bait				
Traps set	...	...	383	Mice found dead or caught		...	25	
Baits laid	...	...	1458	Income for services of Rat-				
Baits consumed	...	...	1045	catcher	...	...	£48 16 0	

NATIONAL RAT WEEK, NOVEMBER 4th to 9th.

The action taken by the Department to secure the co-operation of the Public in the intensive destruction of rats included the display of large posters on public hoardings for a period of at least seven days before and also during, Rat Week ; requests to 61 Chemists to exhibit in their shop windows printed display cards containing a reference to Rat Week and stating thereon that rat baits, poisons, etc., could be obtained on application to the chemists displaying the cards.

Circulars to the number of 549 were sent out to the occupiers of the following premises drawing attention to Rat Week and requesting co-operation in the extermination of rats.

Corporation Departments	...	...	...	8
Mills, Factories, etc.	...	...	...	37
Stable Yards	...	...	...	65
Marine Stores	...	...	...	3
Market Gardens	...	...	...	32
Farms, Piggeries, etc.	...	...	...	15
Moreton Camps	...	...	...	9
Cinemas and Theatres	...	...	...	14
Railway Stations, etc.	...	...	...	8
Provender Stores, etc.	...	...	...	12
Occupiers who had complained of rats during the year	...	...	...	246

The circular requested the persons concerned to advise the Local Authority as to the results of the steps taken by them. In five instances only, however, were replies received.

Visits were paid to the premises aforementioned and the following information was received :—

No. of traps set	...	...	...	...	286
No. of baits laid	...	...	...	...	2,560
No. of baits consumed	...	...	...	...	2,165
No. of rats caught	...	...	...	...	321

In addition the efforts of the Rat Catcher during the week resulted as follows :—

No. of traps set	...	...	...	...	71
No. of baits laid	...	...	...	...	1100
No. of baits consumed	...	...	...	...	764
No. of manholes inspected	...	...	...	...	462
No. of manholes treated	...	...	...	...	275
No. of manholes re-visited	...	...	...	...	189
No. of rats caught	...	...	...	...	157

LOCAL AND ADOPTIVE ACTS.

No new local Acts or Byelaws affecting the Department were made during the year.

APPENDIX.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF WALLASEY
EDUCATION COMMITTEE.



Annual Report

OF THE

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

For the Year 1936.

STAFF.

RONALD B. BERRY, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer.

W. WRIGLEY STACEY, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Assistant Medical Officer of Health and Assistant School Medical Officer.

ISOBEL ORD KENNEDY, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Assistant Medical Officer.

C. JOINSON LUYA, L.D.S.
School Dental Surgeon.

W. A. HENDERSON, L.D.S.
Assistant School Dental Surgeon.

Miss E. W. NICHOLLS (*Certificate Royal Sanitary Institute*).

Mrs. B. CHAPPELLS (*Trained Nurse*).
School Nurses.

Miss R. M. QUINTON (*Certificate Royal Sanitary Institute*)
(to 30th September).

Miss I. E. FOX (*Certificates General Nursing, Health Visitor, etc.*)
(from 1st October).

Miss L. VANCE (*State Certified Midwife, and State Registered Nurse*).
Combined duties of School Nurse and Health Visitor.

Miss M. OGLE,
(Certificates Chartered Society of Massage and Medical Gymnastics, Diploma Liverpool University in Massage, etc.)
Masseuse.

H. R. BICKERTON, M.A., M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
(Eyes).

C. YORKE, M.D., Ch.B., B.S., F.R.C.S.
(Tonsils and Adenoids).

T. HARTLEY MARTIN, M.B., Ch.B. (*Orthopaedic Surgeon*).
Visiting Specialists.

G. E. HUGHES, Education Office (*Secondary Schools*).

R. L. BASCOMBE, Education Office (*Elementary Schools*).
Clerical Assistants.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

The number on roll on the 31st December, 1936, at the Council Schools was 8,727 and in the non-provided Schools 1,799 or a total of 10,526.

HIGHER EDUCATION.

NAME	ON ROLL
WALLASEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL	747
WALLASEY HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS	499
OLDERSHAW SCHOOL FOR BOYS.....	330
OLDERSHAW SCHOOL FOR GIRLS	338
	<hr/>
	1 914
	<hr/>

Town Hall,
Wallasey.
April, 1937.

To the CHAIRMAN and MEMBERS
of the EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in putting before you the record of the work done by the School Medical Department for the year 1936. In last year's report reference was made to a proposed extension at Elleray Park Special School and increase of the Nursing Staff. Both these developments have been brought about during 1936.

An additional class has been provided at Elleray Park accommodating 25 children.

The old stables and out buildings have now been demolished and the yard laid out as an asphalted playground. Separate sanitary conveniences for boys and girls have also been erected.

The Nursing Staff has been increased and in addition it has been possible to further the co-ordination of the work of School Nurses and Health Visitors so that there are now four members of the staff carrying out the work of Health Visitors and School Nurses and two the duties of School Nurses only.

Mr. Courtenay Yorke relinquished his appointment of Laryngologist and Otologist at the Victoria Central Hospital at the end of the year, and his place has been taken by Mr. R. J. Martin, who will be responsible for the operative work for nose and throat conditions.

The assistance of Local Authorities has been enlisted by the Ministry of Health and the Board of Education for the purpose of a six months publicity campaign to commence during the present year. Amongst the expressed objects of this campaign is to make the Public Health, and in particular the Dental Services, better known to the public, and so to encourage their fuller use.

In Wallasey the time of the existing Dental Service staff is fully taken up by work which comes to them freely and which is of such a volume that a certain amount of selection has to be effected; little time is, therefore, available for dental inspection in the schools with the object of seeking out cases requiring attention. A campaign of the proposed nature will, of necessity, lead to further pressure on the Dental Service, amongst others, and it is to be hoped that the proposed increase in Dental Officers will receive very early consideration.

The work of the staff during the year has been of the expected high standard, the interests of the children with whom they are concerned being always their primary consideration. I should like, again, to refer to the valuable work done by Inspector Mason, of the N.S.P.C.C., in cases referred to him.

May I again express my thanks to the members of the Committee for their willing co-operation in the work of the Department.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,
RONALD B. BERRY,
School Medical Officer.

GENERAL

MEDICAL TREATMENT.

Cleanliness.

The School Nurses have examined the children of each department in every School on two occasions during the year, and those children who have been in an unsatisfactory condition have been seen oftener. They have made in all 22,613 examinations on 9,755 individual children. There were 122 cleansing surveys, the result being that 474 children were found with unclean heads or bodies.

211 routine and 109 special visits were paid to the Schools. 68 children with unclean heads were found at the cleansing surveys and excluded from school.

1,161 visits to the homes of the children were made and 41 cases of neglect were reported to the N.S.P.C.C.

MINOR AILMENTS.

The number of cases who received treatment at the Clinics was 1,577 (562 at the Moreton and 1015 at the Church Street Clinic). The number of children treated otherwise than under the Local Education Authority's scheme was 78. The chief ailments met with are Impetigo and other skin diseases, 691, Minor injuries 302, Eye disease 132, and Ear disease 110. During the year there have been 3 cases of Ringworm of the Scalp, 27 cases of Ringworm of the Body, and 14 cases of Scabies.

The number of dressings was 6,199 (3,239 at Church Street Clinic and 2,960 at the Moreton Clinic).

EYES.

During the year 504 children attended the eye clinics, making 767 attendances. 453 were provided with spectacles. In 29 cases spectacles were not needed. In 9 cases treatment was not completed at the end of the year, and in 13 cases no change of lenses was considered necessary.

In addition 21 children under school age had glasses prescribed for Strabismus. 4 children had operations for Strabismus, and 1 had operation for Congenital Cataract.

TONSILS AND ADENOIDS.

During the year 120 operations were performed at the Victoria Central Hospital under the Local Education Authority's scheme. 82 operations were for Tonsils and Adenoids, 27 for Tonsils and 11 for Adenoids. When the operation is for Adenoids only, the children may return to their homes the same day, in all other operations the children remain in Hospital overnight.

The school nurses visit the homes of the children after the operation and advise the parents to allow the children to attend the Remedial Exercise Clinic to aid in the establishing of correct breathing.

The ages of the children were :—

Age (years)	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	Totals
Boys	11	12	5	6	2	4	1	3	4	0	48
Girls	10	14	6	3	7	4	5	11	9	3	72
Totals	21	26	11	9	9	8	6	14	13	3	120

NUTRITION.

Special attention has again been directed towards all cases of malnutrition, or suspected malnutrition, whether found in the ordinary course of medical inspection, or specially referred to the School Medical Officer from other sources such as teachers, school nurses, etc., and appropriate action regarding treatment has been taken, where necessary.

In this connection the regulations laid down by Board of Education circular 1443 of 16/12/35 have been observed, and 228 cases referred to the School Medical Officer for medical examination.

Of this number, 96 were recommended for free milk, 40 for free dinners, and 16 for both milk and dinners. In addition malnutrition surveys have been carried out in the following schools during the year.

Gorsedale,
Somerville,
Barnston Lane,
Poulton,

Vaughan Road,
Central Girls,
St. Joseph's.

**REPORT OF Dr. T. HARTLEY MARTIN,
Orthopaedic Surgeon.**

19 sessions have been held at **Church Street Clinic**, at which 165 New Cases have been seen and 578 re-examinations made (an average of 39 cases per session).

These cases are further elaborated as follows :—

				<i>In relation to school age.</i>		
				Under	Of	Over
<i>New Cases</i>						
Non-Tuberculous	..	..	46	118	—	
Tuberculous	..	..	—	1	—	
<i>Re-examinations</i>						
Non-Tuberculous	..	..	133	412	17	
Tuberculous	..	..	—	14	2	

In Table 1 (appended) the cases are shown classified in age groups and disease categories ; the number of cases discharged is also shown, with the reasons for discharge.

Of the 355 Non-T.B. cases which have been on the Clinic Register during the past year, 18 (or 5%) have been admitted to the Children's Hospital, Leasowe, for treatment.

These cases were as follows :—

<i>Infantile Paralysis</i>	1 case.	Stay in hospital 51 days.
<i>Spastic Paralysis</i>	2 cases.	Stay in hospital 206 days.
<i>Rickets</i>	4 cases.	Stay in hospital 326 days.
<i>Non Tuberculous</i>		
<i>Osteitis</i>	2 cases.	Stay in hospital 250 days.
<i>Congenital</i>		
<i>Deformities</i>	4 cases.	Stay in hospital 598 days.
<i>Acquired</i>		
<i>Deformities</i>	5 cases.	Stay in hospital 254 days.

The total number of days spent in hospital was 1,685. (2·2% only being devoted to children under school age), which is equivalent to 4·6 beds being occupied throughout the year.

Of the 18 cases, 13 or 72·2% were of school age.

The work of the Massage and Remedial Exercises department is of the greatest value in preventive and curative work.

During the past 12 months 4,481 treatments have been given to 157 cases on the register (the figures for 1935 were 4059 treatments and 194 cases).

Table II shows the cases analysed in age and disease groups, and also shows the relative amount of work devoted to children of school and pre-school age.

It will be seen, by comparison with the figures for 1935, that the work of the Clinic is increasing, and it is felt that if this continues, more time should be given to the work by the Surgeon and After-Care Nurse, extra help may be needed by the Masseuse and also some Clerical Assistance be made available, in order that the Clinic may continue to run smoothly.

Visits by Surgeon	..	..	..	..	..	19
Attendances by Orthopaedic Sister	..	..	..	..	..	79
New Cases Examined	..	..	..	..	..	165
Re-examinations..	..	..	..	..	..	578

Analysis of Cases.

	<i>Under School</i>		<i>Of School</i>		<i>Over School</i>	
	<i>Age.</i>		<i>Age.</i>		<i>Age.</i>	
	<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>	<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>	<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>
<hr/>						
<i>New Cases.</i>						
Non-Tuberculous ..	22	24	18	29	—	—
T's and A's.	—	—	26	45	—	—
<hr/>						
Tuberculous	—	—	1	—	—	—
<hr/>						
<i>Re-examinations.</i>						
Non-Tuberculous ..	73	60	200	212	3	14
<hr/>						
Tuberculous	—	—	8	6	1	1

Massage and Remedial Exercises Department.

			<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Number of Patients Treated	...	...	72	85	157
Do. Attendances of Cases	...	...	2248	2233	4481
Do. New Cases Referred for Treatment	...	...	32	58	90
Do Cases in which the Treatment has been Terminated	...	...	31	56	87

Six bi-monthly clinics have been held at **Oakenholt Road Clinic**, at which 18 new cases were seen and 128 re-examinations were made.

In greater detail these cases are :—

			<i>In relation to school age.</i>		
			<i>Under</i>	<i>Of</i>	<i>Over</i>
<hr/>					
<i>New Cases.</i>					
Non-Tuberculous ..	..	3	15	—	—
Tuberculous ..	..	—	—	—	—
<hr/>					
<i>Re-examinations.</i>					
Non-Tuberculous ..	..	30	72	2	
Tuberculous ..	..	—	20	4	

Table 1, shows the cases arranged in disease categories and age groups; the number of cases discharged and the reason for discharge is also given.

Of the 61 Non-Tuberculous cases on the register only one has been admitted to the Leasowe Children's Hospital.

Non-Tuberculous Osteitis .. 1 case (of School age)
Stay in hospital 156 days.

The Massage and Remedial exercise work is still undertaken at the Leasowe Hospital. 238 treatments have been given to 8 cases.

It is still felt that the number of cases seen does not represent the Orthopaedic needs of the area. In comparing the School populations of Wallasey and Moreton, it is found that the number of new cases seen in Wallasey is almost twice as many.

It is also felt that if the Massage services could be given at the Clinic, a greater number of children could attend more regularly for treatment.

Visits by Surgeon	..	..	..	..	..	6
Attendances by Orthopaedic Sister	..	..	..	..	..	24
New Cases Examined	..	..	..	..	..	18
Re-examinations	..	..	..	..	..	128

Analysis of Cases.

	<i>Under School</i>		<i>Of School</i>		<i>Over School</i>	
	<i>Age.</i>		<i>Age.</i>		<i>Age.</i>	
	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>
New Cases—Non-Tuberculous ..	3	—	9	6	—	—
Tuberculous ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Re-examinations—Non-Tuberculous	22	8	31	41	—	2
Tuberculous ..	—	—	9	11	4	—

Massage and Remedial Exercises Department.

		Boys	Girls	Total
Number of Patients Treated	...	7	1	8
do. Attendances of Cases	...	172	66	238
do. New Cases Referred for Treatment	...	1	2	3
do. Cases in which the Treatment has been Terminated		1	2	3

Disease Categories.	Remaining			New cases			Remaining			Discharged, 1936.						
	1935. In relation to School age.			1936. In relation to School age.			1936. In relation to School age.			Cured.	Relieved.	Over Age— Relieved.	Left District.	Refused Treatment.	Unsuitable	Died.
	Under	Of	Over	Under	Of	Over	Under	Of	Over							
Polio Paralysis..	1	11	2	—	—	—	—	8	2	—	—	2	1	1	—	—
Infantile Paralysis ..	4	25	1	1	1	—	3	24	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	1
Measles	6	5	—	3	—	—	5	2	—	6	—	—	1	—	—	—
Scarlet fever { Osteitis &	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ Arthritis ..	—	7	2	—	1	—	—	6	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	—
Tuberculous do.	—	4	1	—	1	—	—	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arthritis—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital	7	25	1	5	2	—	7	26	—	—	1	2	1	3	—	—
	25	60	—	22	35	—	45	49	—	30	1	—	14	3	—	—
Arthritis—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acquired T's & A's	—	5	—	—	71	—	—	20	—	56	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diagnosis	4	4	—	15	8	—	7	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	—
Totals	47	146	7	46	119	—	67	144	3	94	4	6	19	8	19	1

TABLE 2.

Disease Categories.	Attendances.										Cases.	
	Of School age						Under School Age.		Over School Age.		Number of cases.	% of total cases.
	Boys			Girls			Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.		
	Attending School.	Not attending School	Attending Special School.	Attending School.	Not attending School.	Attending Special School.						
Infantile Paralysis	2	—	131	379	—	190	—	—	—	—	9	5.73
Spastic Paralysis	246	—	324	172	—	164	—	—	—	—	14	8.9
Rickets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tonsils and Adenoids	259	—	—	404	—	—	—	—	—	—	76	48.4
Congenital Deformities	448	5	—	31	—	266	136	11	—	—	17	10.8
Acquired Deformities	418	—	289	592	—	18	1	17	—	—	41	26.17
Totals	1373	5	744	1578	—	638	137	28	—	—	157	
Totals	2122			2216			165		—			
Percentages	4338 96.3%						3.7%		—			

Moreton Clinic.
TABLE 1.

Disease Categories.	Remaining			New Cases			Remaining			Discharged, 1936.					
	1935. In relation to School age.			1936. In relation to School age.			1936. In relation to School age.			Cured	Relieved.	Over age— relieved.	Left District.	Refused treatment.	Unsuitable.
	Under	Of	Over	Under	Of	Over	Under	Of	Over						
Infantile Paralysis	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Spastic Paralysis ..	1	5	—	—	—	—	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rickets	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuber- { Osteitis & culous { Arthritis ..	—	9	1	—	—	—	—	6	1	—	1	—	1	1	—
Non-Tuberculous do.	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Deformities— Congenital	7	6	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	2	—	3	—	—
Deformities— Acquired	2	8	—	2	11	—	2	10	—	9	—	2	—	—	—
Diagnosis	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Totals	12	30	1	3	15	—	8	28	1	10	3	2	4	2	2

MASSAGE RETURN. TABLE 2.

Disease Categories.	Attendances.								Cases.			
	Of School Age.						Under School Age.		Over School Age.			
	Boys			Girls								
	Attending School.	Not attending School.	Attending Special School.	Attending School.	Not attending School.	Attending Special School.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.		
Infantile Paralysis	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	1	12.
Spastic Paralysis	121	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	37.
Rickets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
T.B.—Osteitis and Arthritis	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	1	12.
Non-T.B.—do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Deformities	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	17	—	—	2	25
Acquired Deformities	—	—	—	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	12.
Totals	121	—	—	31	—	16	46	17	—	—	8	
Totals	168						63		—			
Percentages	72.73%						27.27%					

REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE REMEDIAL SPEECH CLASSES.

In January, 1936, there were 33 children attending the classes for stammerers. Owing to the reduced numbers. it was possible in April, 1936, to admit 8 children with various speech defects other than stammering.

The cases in attendance at the classes were then classified as follows :—

Stammerers	30	Aphasia	1
Word Blind	4	Delayed Speech	2
Cleft palate	1	Faulty Articulation	3

Of the total number, 33 were boys and 8 girls. The stammering cases were divided into three classes, each class receiving one lesson per week of $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours duration. The Word Blind cases received one lesson per week of $\frac{1}{2}$ hour duration. All other cases joined the 5th class, and received one lesson per week of $\frac{3}{4}$ hour duration.

Since January, 1936, the Remedial Speech classes have been open, (under certain conditions) to students of Speech Training, for observation purposes. The student, who must be previously qualified in normal Speech Training, works under the supervision of the Teacher in Charge. The experiment has proved of benefit to the work done in the classes, as most cases other than stammering cases need individual attention.

Of the 33 children on the register in January, 1936 :—

- 6 were discharged with absolutely normal speech ;
- 4 „ „ (on reaching school leaving age as improved.
- 1 left the Borough.
- 22 are still in attendance at the classes.

The principles followed in dealing with the stammering cases were set out in the Report for 1934.

Special Class for Dull and Backward Children at Poulton School.

<i>No. on Register</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No. on Register</i>
<i>Jan., 1936.</i>	<i>Admitted</i>	<i>Transferred</i>	<i>On Register</i>
	<i>during year.</i>	<i>during year.</i>	<i>Dec., 1936.</i>
18	16	11	23

Of the transfers, 6 were returned to Elementary Schools, having made good progress, 4 remained at Riverside School when the class was transferred to Poulton School, and 1 was withdrawn as feeble-minded.

Elleray Park Special School.

No. of children on the Register, January 1st, 1936 :—
Boys 24. Girls 25. Total 49.

Removed from Register during the year :—
Boys 0. Girls 6. Total 6.

Malnutrition 3. Orthopaedic 2. Cardiac 1.
Of these :—
1 attained the age of 16 years.
2 „ „ „ 15 „
1 „ „ „ 14 „
1 returned to the Elementary School.
1 was admitted to Hospital for Epilepsy.

Admitted during the year :—32.

No. of children on the Register, December 31st, 1936 :—
Boys 42. Girls 33. Total 75.

Classified as follows :—

	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>
Infantile Paralysis	—	2
Spastic „	4	2
Osteo Myelitis (Non-T.B.) ..	1	—
Congenital Dislocation Hip ..	1	2
Acquired Deformity	0	1
Asthma	3	2
Congenital Heart	1	1
Valvular Heart Disease ..	2	3
Rheumatism	0	1
Chorea	—	1
Malnutrition	30	18

During the year the School was inspected 7 times and additional to General Surveys 36 children had a full medical examination.

Provision of Meals.

The number of meals (dinners) supplied free of cost for the period 1st January to 31st December, 1936, was 42,996.

Average cost per meal for period of 12 months ending 31st March, 1936 :

Food only—3.05d. Total Expenses—4.91d.

The largest number on the feeding Registers at any one time was in March—275.

Supply of Milk.

During the year 942,489 bottles of milk containing one third of a pint each were supplied to the schools. Of this total the number of bottles supplied **FREE** to school children over the same period was 54,776. At the end of the year (December, 1936) there were 318 children receiving free milk, but the largest number for any one month taken separately, was 369 in January.

Children medically examined for Employment Cards, 1936.

Delivering Newspapers, 203 ; Delivering Milk, 6. Total 209.

(Children who are employed **after school hours only**, are not medically examined, Entertainment Licences excepted).

Children medically examined for Entertainment Licences, Total 15.

REPORT of Mr. C. JOINSON LUYA.**Senior School Dental Surgeon.**

This is the Sixteen Annual Survey of the work of the School Dental Clinic. The number of children seen by the dentists shows a slight increase, as does also the total of work accomplished. It has to be recognised, however, that with the present staff it is impossible to cope with all the work that presents itself. A school dental service must be so arranged that children are seen at regular intervals: experience has shown that a mouth which is susceptible to dental caries should be examined once a year at least; once in six months is necessary for some mouths. Now, school clinics were established to provide regular inspection and treatment at short intervals, but there is very great difficulty in doing this. Two dentists cannot examine and treat some ten thousand children once yearly; twice yearly is, obviously, impossible. The only thing to do when the numbers to be seen are very great is to pick out the children whose parents appreciate what is done for them and to concentrate on giving them treatment as regularly as possible. This system, of course, is not very satisfactory, as many children whose parents would appreciate regular attention must be missed. An attempt has been made this year to eliminate the time which has been wasted by sending for children whose parents have no intention of bringing them to the dental clinic until they are driven to it by violent toothache. At the risk of being accused of boring repetition it must be explained that dental clinics are not provided as places to which children may be taken when they have violent toothache in order that the tooth may be pulled out. They are intended to provide treatment for mouths and teeth on rational lines and to *prevent* toothache and other troubles. The clinics, if used by parents in a reasonable way, can guarantee children against toothache and other very unpleasant results of neglected teeth.

It is the practice now to send to parents a form advising them that their children's teeth need attention, and they are asked to sign it stating whether they do or do not wish for treatment at the clinic. There is a note on the form which warns parents that if they refuse treatment unreasonably they cannot expect special appointments to be made at the clinic when violent toothache comes along.

This form has put matters on a more satisfactory footing, although some parents are signing to accept treatment and then not attending when an appointment is made; however, any such parents requesting treatment at a much later date are asked for an explanation.

An excellent example of the results of neglect came into the clinic as this report was being written. A parent asked for an appointment for a child of twelve ; the child's record showed that treatment had been refused some two years previously. The appointment was made and the child attended ; it was then noticed that there was a long scar under the chin, and the parent admitted that the child had developed a serious swollen face which had ended in a minor operation in hospital. The cause of the trouble was the bad teeth for which treatment at the clinic had been refused.

Many dental clinics decline treatment to children whose parents have refused for them on a previous occasion ; it does not matter how severe the toothache or how bad the swollen face, a point blank refusal of treatment is given. The trouble, of course, is that if a clinic adopts that policy the effect is that the unhappy children are made to suffer for the stupidity of the parents ; refusal of that sort, therefore, is rarely given at Wallasey, although parents who have a long record of refusals can hardly expect to be cordially received when they do attend under pressure of an emergency.

Good results are being obtained by keeping a special register of regular patients. The dental records of these children are filed under months, and each month a certain number are asked to attend for dental examination. An attendance of one hundred per cent. of these children can be expected, and some of them have received regular attention for nine years. In spite of this, however, many children are only seen at an interval of two years, and it is sometimes heartbreaking to see how a mouth can deteriorate in that period.

The mention of forms, consents, etc., may give the impression that the clinic is a very formal and official affair ; but that is not so, and every endeavour is made to see that parents and children receive the courtesy and consideration they would expect from a private practitioner. Certain of the regulations that parents consider irksome are made entirely in the interests of the children's safety. Although parents are notified of the time and date of appointments on an official form the clinic staff is always prepared to alter and amend times to suit the convenience of parents. The older children who are well known to the school dentists frequently attend for treatment by themselves, but parents are expected to come with the younger ones and with the older ones when an anaesthetic has to be given.

It is to be regretted that there seems to be no improvement in the state of the teeth of children at the age when they start attendance at school ; at least eighty per cent. of such children are found to need attention, mostly in the form of extractions. Many investigators have tried to suggest a definite cause for this terrible state of affairs. How depressing it is can only be realised by one who has spent whole afternoons examining tiny children and seeing

mouth after mouth full of decayed teeth. The most probable cause is incorrect diet at a very early age—a diet incorrect in quality and in preparation. Teeth are designed to chew and grind hard food, and hard food is what many children evidently do not get. An excellent example of what *not* to feed a four year old child on is white bread and jam. The miller who provides the public (at their own request, it must be admitted) with finely milled white flour also provides them with bad teeth, and the school dentist, through the children, a lot of unpleasant work. The very young children are the main problem for the school dentist because it is almost impossible to make parents realise that loss of the baby teeth by decay is something quite different from loss by the natural process by root absorption, and that loss of the baby teeth at too early an age has a most serious effect on the position of the permanent teeth later in life.

It is unfortunate that it is most difficult to do anything to preserve baby teeth once decay has got a firm hold ; it is far simpler to deal with permanent teeth. As a result school dentists are driven to extract baby teeth in thousands, knowing full well that in later years the children will be seen again suffering from irregular teeth and undeveloped jaws. The results of not extracting these teeth when they are badly decayed are just as bad ; the irregular teeth and ill-formed jaws still appear later in life, with the addition of severe toothache and dental abscesses during the early years. Something might be done to solve this awkward dilemma by treating pre-school children, but the question is full of difficulties.

Thanks are due to the Headmasters and teaching staffs of the Secondary and Elementary schools for the help they have given during the year and, indeed, during many previous years. A dental clinic depends largely for its smooth running and success on their help and goodwill.

WALLASEY EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

MEDICAL INSPECTION, 1936.

Elementary Schools.

TABLE I.

RETURN OF MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.(A) ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Number of Code Group Inspections	217
Entrants	1267
Intermediates	1269
Leavers	1011
Total ...	3547
Number of other Routine Inspections	—

(B) OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections—Boys	179
" " " " Girls	218
	*397
Number of Re-inspections	952
Total	1349

* Does not include employment cases.

(C) NUMBER OF INDIVIDUAL CHILDREN FOUND AT ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTION TO REQUIRE TREATMENT.

(Excluding Defects of Nutrition, Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases).

Group. (1)	Number of Children.		Percentage of Children found to require treatment. (4)
	Inspected. (2)	Found to require treatment. (3)	
Code Groups—			
Entrants	1267	76	6.0
Intermediates	1269	136	10.7
Leavers	1011	136	13.5
Total (Code Groups) ...	3547	348	9.9
Other Routine Inspections ...	—	—	—

TABLE II.

(A) RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND IN THE COURSE OF MEDICAL
INSPECTION, Year Ended December 31st, 1936.

Defect or Disease.	Routine Inspections.		Specials.	
	Number referred for Treatment.	Number requiring to be kept under observation	Number referred for Treatment	Number requiring to be kept under observation
Malnutrition—				
See Table II. B.	—	—	—	—
Uncleanliness—				
See Table IV., Group V.				
Skin—				
Ringworm—Scalp	—	—	—	—
Body	1	—	1	—
Scabies	2	—	2	—
Impetigo	1	—	—	—
Other Diseases (Non-Tubercular)	30	18	21	2
Eye—				
Blepharitis	9	8	1	—
Conjunctivitis	—	—	3	—
Keratitis	1	—	—	—
Corneal Ulcer	—	—	1	1
Corneal Opacities	—	—	—	—
Defective Vision	133	169	32	14
Squint	25	41	7	2
Other conditions	9	7	2	4
Ear—				
Defective Hearing	2	13	7	2
Otitis Media	—	—	4	—
Other Ear Diseases	16	32	1	—
Nose and Throat—				
Enlarged Tonsils	65	209	43	10
Adenoids	2	4	8	4
Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids... ..	4	3	4	—
Other conditions	1	7	6	4
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tubercular)	3	10	3	2

TABLE II.—Continued.

Defect or Disease.	Routine Inspections.		Specials.	
	Number referred for Treatment.	Number requiring to be kept under observation	Number referred for Treatment	Number requiring to be kept under observation
Defective Speech	3	23	—	—
Teeth—				
(Dental Diseases)	—	—	—	—
Heart and Circulation—				
Heart Disease—				
Organic	1	23	3	1
Functional	—	6	—	1
Anaemia	3	148	1	1
Other Defects ...	—	—	—	—
Lungs—				
Bronchitis	—	48	2	—
Other Non - Tubercular Diseases	—	2	5	—
Tuberculosis—				
Pulmonary—				
Definite	—	—	—	—
Suspected	—	1	—	—
Non-Pulmonary—				
Glands	—	1	—	—
Spine	—	1	—	—
Hip	—	—	—	—
Other Bones & Joints	2	—	—	—
Skin	—	—	—	—
Other Forms	—	2	—	—
Nervous System—				
Epilepsy	—	—	1	—
Chorea	2	4	3	1
Other conditions	3	3	—	—
Deformities—				
Rickets	—	3	1	—
Spinal Curvature	1	2	—	—
Other Forms	12	21	3	2
Other Defects & Diseases ...	39	43	78	88

Number of Individual Children found at Routine Medical Inspection to require treatment (excluding Defects of Nutrition, Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases)—348,

TABLE II.

(B) Classification of the Nutrition of Children Inspected during the Year
in the Routine Age-Groups.

ROUTINE AGE-GROUP INSPECTIONS.

Age Groups.	Number of Children Ins- pected.	A. (Excellent)		B. (Normal)		C. (Slightly Sub- normal)		D. (Bad)	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Admissions.. ..	1267	138	10.9	1093	86.3	36	2.8	—	—
Intermediates ..	1269	137	10.8	1096	86.4	35	2.7	1	.1
Leavers... ..	1011	53	5.2	913	90.3	44	4.4	1	.1
Other Routine Inspections ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	3547	328	9.25	3102	87.45	115	3.24	2	.06

(C) TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS (ROUTINE
and SPECIAL) AND THE NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE
REFERRED FOR TREATMENT IN THE PAST FIVE YEARS.

	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Number of Inspections	4,203	4,152	4,043	3,991	3,944
DISEASED CONDITIONS—	No. %	No. %	No. %	No. %	No. %
External Eye Diseases	20 (0.47)	17 (0.4)	43 (1.1)	28 (0.7)	15 (0.38)
Defective Vision and Squint	428 (10.1)	368 (8.8)	187 (4.6)	169 (4.2)	197 (4.99)
Ear Disease or Defect..	32 (0.7)	21 (0.5)	28 (0.7)	33 (0.8)	30 (0.76)
Throat & Nose Defects	79 (1.8)	96 (2.3)	98 (2.4)	115 (2.9)	133 (3.37)
Diseases of Heart and Circulation	14 (0.3)	2 (0.04)	11 (0.27)	7 (0.18)	8 (0.20)
Lung Disease Non- Tubercular ...	2 (0.04)	1 (0.02)	2 (0.05)	3 (0.07)	7 (0.18)
Tuberculosis (all forms)	1 (0.02)	4 (0.09)	3 (0.07)	2 (0.05)	2 (0.05)
Malnutrition.....	13 (0.3)	12 (0.2)	16 (0.4)	19 (0.47)	12 (0.30)
Skin Diseases	94 (2.2)	46 (1.1)	86 (2.1)	62 (1.55)	58 (1.47)

TABLE III.

RETURN OF ALL EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN IN THE AREA, 1936.

Suffering from Multiple Defects.

Children suffering from the following types of Multiple Defect, <i>i.e.</i> , any combination of Total Blindness, Total Deafness, Mental Defect, Epilepsy, Active Tuberculosis, Crippling or Heart Disease	1
--	----	----	-----	---

Blind (including Partially Blind).

(1) Suitable for training in a School for the Totally Blind—

At Certified Schools for the Blind	...	...	...	5
At Public Elementary Schools	...	...	...	—
At Other Institutions	...	...	...	—
At no School or Institution	...	...	...	—

(2) Suitable for training in a School for the Partially Blind—

At Certified Schools for the Blind or Partially Blind	...	...	...	...	—
At Public Elementary Schools	...	...	...	...	—
At other Institutions	...	...	...	...	—
At no School or Institution	...	...	...	...	—

Deaf (including Partially Deaf).

(1) Suitable for training in a School for the Totally Deaf—

At Certified Schools for the Totally Deaf	...	...	...	5
At Public Elementary Schools	...	...	...	—
At other Institutions	...	...	...	—
At no School or Institution	...	...	...	—

(2) Suitable for training in a School for the Partially Deaf—

At Certified Schools for the Deaf or Partially Deaf	...	...	...	...	—
At Public Elementary Schools	...	...	...	...	—
At other Institutions	...	...	...	...	—
At no School or Institution	...	...	...	...	—

Mentally Defective.

Feeble-minded—

At Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Children	...	...	...	...	...	4
At Public Elementary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	6
At other Institutions	...	...	...	...	...	1
At no School or Institution	...	...	...	...	...	3
Notified (under Regulations) to Local M.D. Authority	...	...	...	...	...	8

Epileptics.

Suffering from severe Epilepsy—

At Certified Special Schools	...	...	...	...	—
At Public Elementary Schools	...	...	...	...	—
At other Institutions	...	...	...	...	—
At no School or Institution	...	...	...	...	—

Physically Defective.

A—Tuberculous Children.

i. Suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis
(including Pleura and Intrathoracic Glands)—

At Certified Special Schools	...	...	...	...	—
At Public Elementary Schools	...	...	...	...	1
At Other Institutions	...	...	...	...	1
At no School or Institution	...	...	...	...	—

ii. Suffering from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis
(This category includes Tuberculosis of all sites other than those shown in (i) above).

At Certified Special Schools	...	...	...	...	—
At Public Elementary Schools	...	...	...	...	11
At Other Institutions	...	...	...	...	5
At no School or Institution	...	...	..	...	—

B.—Delicate.

Delicate Children, *i.e.*, all children (except those included in other groups) whose general health renders it desirable that they should be specially selected for admission to an Open Air School.—

At Certified Special Schools	..	..	..	..	37
At Public Elementary Schools	..	..	..	..	59
At other Institutions	..	..	..	..	3
At no School or Institution	..	..	..	..	—

C.—Crippled.

Crippled Children (other than those diagnosed as tuberculous and in need of treatment for that disease) who are suffering from a degree of crippling sufficiently severe to interfere materially with a child's normal mode of life—

At Certified Special Schools	..	..	...	...	13
At Public Elementary Schools	..	..	...	...	12
At other Institutions	..	..	...	...	3
At no School or Institution	..	..	...	...	8

D.—Heart Disease.

Children with heart disease, *i.e.*, children whose defect is so severe as to necessitate the provision of educational facilities other than those of the public elementary school.—

At Certified Special Schools	..	..	...	...	9
At Public Elementary Schools	..	..	...	...	—
At other Institutions	..	..	...	...	—
At no School or Institution	..	..	...	...	—

**TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF CHILDREN FOUND VACCINATED
AT ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTION, YEAR ENDED
31st DECEMBER, 1936.**

No. Examined	Vaccination Marks.					Total Vaccinated	Not Vaccinated
	1	2	3	4	5		
Boys ....1802	722	245	69	220	2	1258	544
Girls ....1745	739	200	72	199	—	1210	535
Total ...3547	1461	445	141	419	2	2468	1079

The number of Parents present at the Routine Medical Inspections for 1936 was 2,676.

TABLE IV.—TREATMENT OF DEFECTS OF CHILDREN
DURING 1936.

Group I.—TREATMENT OF MINOR AILMENTS.
(Excluding Uncleanliness, for which see Group VI.)

Disease or Defect.	Number of Defects Treated.		
	Under Local Education Authority's Scheme	Otherwise	Total
Skin—			
Ringworm—Scalp	3 (*)	—	3
Body	27	—	27
Scabies	14	—	14
Impetigo	115	—	115
Other Skin Diseases	572	8	580
Eye Disease (External and other)	133	2	135
Ear Disease (Otorrhoea)	113	2	115
Miscellaneous	598	66	664
Total ...	1575	78	1653

* No X Ray cases as shewn in brackets.

GROUP II.—DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT.

(Excluding Minor Eye Defects treated as Minor Ailments—Group I).
Errors of Refraction (including squint)—

No. of Defects dealt with—			
Under the Authority's Scheme	432		
By Private Practitioner or at Hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme	—		
Otherwise	—		
			432

Other Defect or Disease of the Eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I)—			
Under the Authority's Scheme	1		
By Private Practitioner or at Hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme	—		
Otherwise	—		
			1
			433

No. of children for whom spectacles were—

Prescribed—

Under the Authority's Scheme	395
Otherwise	—

Obtained—

Under the Authority's Scheme	395
Otherwise	—

Group III.—TREATMENT OF DEFECTS OF NOSE AND THROAT.

Received Operative Treatment—

	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
Under the Authority's Scheme, in Clinic or Hospital	27	11	81	—
By Private Practitioner or Hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme	—	—	—	—
Total	27	11	81	—

Received other forms of Treatment —

Total number treated 119

- (i) Tonsils only. (ii) Adenoids only. (iii) Tonsils and adenoids.
 (iv) Other defects of the nose and throat.

Group IV.—ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS.

	Under the Authority's Scheme. (1)			Otherwise. (2)			Total number treated.
	Residen- tial treat- ment with educa- tion (i)	Residen- tial treat- ment without educa- tion (ii)	Non- residen- tial treat- ment at an ortho- paedic Clinic (iii)	Residen- tial treat- ment with educa- tion (i)	Residen- tial treat- ment without educa- tion (ii)	Non- residen- tial treat- ment at an ortho- paedic Clinic (iii)	
Number of children treated ...	14	—	367	—	—	—	367

TABLE V.

Group IV.—TREATMENT OF DENTAL DEFECTS.

NUMBER OF CHILDREN DEALT WITH DURING 1936.

Inspected by Dentist—

Routine Age Groups.	{	Age 5 years	—	}	Total 4593
		„ 6 „	...	...	...	482
		„ 7 „	...	...	...	478
		„ 8 „	...	...	...	519
		„ 9 „	...	...	...	558
		„ 10 „	...	...	...	538
		„ 11 „	...	...	...	410
		„ 12 „	...	...	...	457
		„ 13 „	...	...	...	503
		„ 14 „	...	...	...	460
		„ 15 „	...	...	...	134
		„ 16 „	and over	...	...	54
*Specials	827	
Grand Total							...	5420
<hr/>								
Referred for Treatment							...	3373
*Specials	827	
							<hr/>	4200
<hr/>								
Actually Treated							...	2780
*Specials	827	
							<hr/>	3607

* Includes 198 cases from the Secondary Schools.

TABLE V.—Continued.

**PARTICULARS OF TIME GIVEN AND OF OPERATIONS
UNDERTAKEN.**

SCHOOL DENTIST'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1936.

Number of half-days devoted to Inspection	...	26	
Number of half-days devoted to Treatment...	...	986	
Total	...	1012	
<hr/>			
Total number of attendances made by children for treatment		7717	
Number of Permanent Teeth—			
Extracted	...	1567	† (85)
Filled	...	2960	(325)
Number of Temporary Teeth—			
Extracted	...	3697	(11)
Filled	...	27	(—)
Total number of Fillings	...	2987	(325)
Total number of Extractions	...	5264	(96)
Number of administrations of general anaesthetics	...	2525	(62)
Number of Other Operations—			
Permanent	...	898	(93)
Temporary	...	—	(—)

*Nitrous Oxide.

† Figures in brackets denote Secondary School Statistics included
in first total.

TABLE VI.
UNCLEANLINESS AND VERMINOUS CONDITIONS.

(1)	Average number of Visits per School made during the year by the School Nurses	...	...	...	...	6.8
(2)	Total number of Examinations of Children in the Schools by School Nurses	...	...	...	...	22,613
(3)	Number of individual children found unclean				...	474
(4)	Number of children cleansed under arrangements made by the Education Authority		...	...	...	—
(5)	Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken—					
	(a) Under the Education Act, 1921		...	...		—
	(b) Under School Attendance Byelaws		...	...		—

MEDICAL INSPECTION, 1936.

Secondary Schools.

TABLE I.

RETURN OF MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

(A) ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Number of Age Group Inspections 85

Age Groups.				Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Entrants	Under 12	...	...	146	134	280
Intermediates	{ 12	...	...	169	110	} 971
	{ 13	...	...	145	179	
	{ 14	...	...	187	181	
Leavers	{ — 15	...	...	182	106	} 437
	{ Over 15	...	...	76	73	
Totals	...	...	...	905	783	1688

Number of other Routine Inspections —

(B) OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections	...	...	...	...	6
Number of Re-Inspections	...	...	...	...	—
Total					6

(A) SECONDARY SCHOOLS.—TABLE II.
 RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION IN
 THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1936.

Defect or Disease.	Routine Inspections.		Special Inspection	
	Number referred for Treatment.	Number requiring to be kept under observation	Number referred for Treatment	Number requiring to be kept under observation
Malnutrition	—	—	—	—
Skin—				
Ring worm—Head	—	—	—	—
Body	—	—	—	—
Scabies	—	—	—	—
Impetigo	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases (Non-Tubercular)	20	56	—	—
Teeth—				
Decayed (4 or less)	108	—	—	—
„ (over 4)	14	—	—	—
Sepsis	—	—	—	—
Other Defects	113	54	—	—
Nose and Throat—				
Enlarged Tonsils only	8	30	—	—
Adenoids only	—	—	—	—
Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids... ..	—	—	—	—
Other Conditions	—	2	—	—
Enlarged Cervical Glands—				
Non-Tubercular	1	—	1	—
Eye—				
Blepharitis	3	2	—	—
Conjunctivitis	1	—	1	—
Keratitis	—	—	—	—
Corneal Ulcer	—	—	—	—
Corneal Opacities	—	—	—	—
Ptosis	—	—	—	—
Defective Vision (excluding Squint)	147	240	—	1
Squint	2	7	—	—
Colour Sense	—	—	—	—
Other Conditions	2	3	—	—
Ear—				
Defective Hearing	1	3	—	—
Otitis Media	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases	2	2	—	—
Defective Speech—	—	5	—	—
Thorax (Shape & Development	—	5	—	—
Carried forward ...	422	409	2	1

TABLE II.—Continued.

Defect or Disease.	Routine Inspections.		Special Inspections	
	Number referred for Treatment	Number requiring to be kept under observation	Number referred for Treatment	Number requiring to be kept under observation
Brought forward ...	422	409	2	1
Heart and Circulation—				
Heart Disease—				
Organic	—	21	1	—
Functional	—	9	—	—
Anaemia	—	89	—	—
Other Defects	—	—	—	—
Lungs—				
Bronchitis	—	42	—	—
Other Non - Tubercular Diseases	—	2	—	—
Tuberculosis—				
Pulmonary—Definite ...	—	—	—	—
„ Suspected ...	—	—	—	—
Non-Pulmonary—				
Glands	—	—	—	—
Spine	—	—	—	—
Hip	—	—	—	—
Other Bones & Joints	—	—	—	—
Skin	—	—	—	—
Other Forms ...	—	—	—	—
Nervous System—				
Headache	—	10	—	—
Signs of Overstrain	—	1	—	—
Epilepsy	—	1	—	—
Chorea... ..	—	2	—	—
Other Diseases	—	4	—	—
Digestion or Constipation—				
Digestion	—	—	—	—
Constipation	—	17	—	—
Other Conditions	—	—	—	—
Deformities and Defects—				
Rickets	—	—	—	—
Spinal Curvature	1	—	—	—
Flat Foot	1	23	—	—
Other Deformities or Defects... ..	19	60	2	—
Chlamydia	—	1	—	—
Total	443	691	5	1

TABLE II.

(B) Classification of the Nutrition of Children Inspected during the Year in the Routine Age-Groups.

ROUTINE AGE-GROUP INSPECTIONS.

Age Groups.	Number of Children Inspected.	A. (Excellent)		B. (Normal)		C. (Slightly Sub-normal)		D. (Bad)	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Admissions	280	31	11.1	245	87.5	4	1.4	—	—
Intermediates	971	79	8.1	873	89.9	19	2.0	—	—
Leavers	437	54	12.3	381	87.2	2	0.5	—	—
Other Routine Inspections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1688	164	9.7	1499	88.8	25	1.5	—	—

TABLE II.—Continued.

(C) NUMBER OF INDIVIDUAL CHILDREN FOUND AT ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTION TO REQUIRE TREATMENT.

(Excluding Defects of Nutrition, Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases).

Group. (1)	Number of Children.		Percentage of Children found to require treatment. (4)
	Inspected. (2)	Found to require treatment. (3)	
Entrants	280	39	13.9
Intermediates	971	120	12.4
Leavers	437	44	10.1
Total	1688	203	12.0
Other Routine Inspections ...	—	—	—

Table III.

RETURN OF ALL EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN.

Table III. in Elementary School Statistics covers the area.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS.—TABLE IV.
RETURN OF DEFECTS TREATED DURING THE YEAR ENDED
31st DECEMBER, 1936.

Group I.—Treatment of Minor Ailments (excluding Uncleanliness).

Defect or Disease.	Number of Pupils Treated.		
	Under L.E.A.'s Scheme.	Otherwise.	Total.
Skin—			
Ringworm—Head	—	—	—
Body	—	—	—
Scabies	—	—	—
Impetigo	—	—	—
Minor Injuries	—	—	—
Other Skin Diseases	—	1	1
Ear—			
Otitis Media, etc.	1	—	1
Eye—			
External and other	1	1	2
Miscellaneous	—	2	2
Total	2	4	6

Group II.—Treatment of Visual Defects.

Submitted to Refraction—

Under Local Education Authority's Scheme ..	72	
By Private Practitioner or Hospital	37	
Otherwise	—	109

For whom Glasses (a) Under L.E.A.'s Scheme ..	71	
were prescribed (b) Otherwise	37	108

For whom Glasses (a) Under L.E.A.'s Scheme ..	71	
were provided (b) Otherwise	37	108

Group III.—Treatment of Defects of Nose and Throat.

Received Operative Treatment—

Under Local Education Authority's Scheme ..	1*	
By Private Practitioner or Hospital	3†	4

Received other forms of Treatment — —

* For Tonsils and Adenoids.

† For Tonsils only.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS.—TABLE V.

Group IV.—Treatment of Dental Defects.

Defect or Disease.	Number of Pupils Treated.		
	Under L.E.A.'s Scheme	Otherwise	Total
Dental—Specials	*198	42	240

*Included in the Elementary School Statistics.

TABLE VI.

Uncleanliness and Verminous Conditions.

Only Elementary Schools come under this arrangement.

**TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF CHILDREN FOUND VACCINATED
AT ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTION, YEAR ENDED
31st DECEMBER, 1936.**

No. Examined	Vaccination Marks.					Total Vaccinated	Not Vaccinated
	1	2	3	4	5		
Boys 905	234	255	121	82	—	692	213
Girls 783	246	211	89	70	—	616	167
Total ..1688	480	466	210	152	—	1308	380

The total number of Parents present at the Routine Medical Inspection for 1936 was 945.